ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

Harad State

1894-95 to 1899-1900; 1904-05; and 1909-10

00134987

BOMBAY BRANCH

OF THE

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

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00134987

Tharad 5th July 1895.

No. 25 of 1895.

From,

THAKORE ABHESINGJI

of Tharad.

To,

Colonel F. H. JACKSON,

POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT,

Palanpur.

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Sir,

I have the honour to submit the annual administration Report, of my State for the Official year 1894-95 for your information. This is a primary attempt of its kind. It was thought desirable to submit a written report, giving all the particular events in detail, instead of submitting statements in the forms described by the Superintendency.

CHAPTER 1.—INTRODUCTION.

1. The Tharad State is situated in the North-West of the Palanpur Superintendency.

2. It is bounded on the North by the Marwar District of Jodhpur State. On the West by the Wao and Soigam Talukas. On the East by the Palanpur State and the Deodar Taluka. On the South by the Radhanpur State, and by the Santalpur, Varahi, Deodar and Bhabhar Talukas.

3. The area of the State is nearly 644 square miles and the Population according to the census of the year 1891 is 72163.

4. The number of villages altogether is 158, and the average Revenue about ~~Rs~~ 50,000.

5. Tharad is a Third Class State and holds below Palanpur and Radhanpur the most important position among the states under Political Superintendency of Palanpur.

CHAPTER II.—POLITICAL.

6. Politically the State is divided into Khalsa and Jamia villages. The Khalsa villages are 48 and the Jamia villages are 110.

7. Khalsa *i. e.* the occupants of land in these villages pay the Revenue to the State direct.

8. Jamia *i.e.* the State receives from the superior land-holders in addition to the various dues and perquisites, a revenue called Jame, and these land-holders recover their dues from the inferior holders or immediate occupants of the soil.

9. These latter villages are scattered over different parts of the State, and have, under numerous petty Thakardas, been called Jamia from the fact that one of the principal conditions of their tenure is the payment of Jame as before-said in proportion to the produce.

10. The State does not pay any tribute to the British Government or to any other state.

11. This State receives some amount of money from the Palanpur state and pays a certain sum to that State called " Vol ".

12. I, Waghela Abhayasingji, the present Ruling Chief of the Tharad State am the 5th in descent of the Waghela Rajput Chief of the Family.

13. I have got two sons, viz: Kumar Dolat Singji and Ray Singji by my wife Jadeji of Vadod in Zalawad.

14. My eldest son, the heir-apparent Kumar Dolatsingji, is being educated in the Rajkumar College Rajkot.

15. I am sorry to note that on account of his ill health he was prevented from joining the College during the last term. However proper arrangements have been made for his education at Palanpur.

16. The Political Superintendent has ordered the Kumar to be kept at Palanpur under his supervision and under the treatment of the Assistant Civil Surgeon of the Agency. The Kumar is gradually improving in his health.

CHAPTER III.—IMPORTANT EVENTS.

17. In the month of July last, I selected Mr. Raghunath Vinayak Pandit lately the Government Manager of the Mansa State under the Mahi-

Kantha Agency as my Karbhari in the place of Mr. Dharamchand Chelji. He has vast experience in administrative matters in connection with the different branches of the State affairs.

18. Some petty changes in the officers of the Revenue, Civil, Criminal, Police and Customs Departments were also made. Now I have got an efficient staff of officers and clerks to serve under me in the different branches of the administration of the State.

19. In the month of February last Colonel F. H Jackson, Political Superintendent of Palanpur, did me a great honour, during his official tour by visiting my Principality.

29. Captain W. Beal, the Assistant Political Superintendent, had also the pleasure of visiting Tharad at the same time.

21. I am very much thankful for the interest which the Political Superitendents have from time to time taken in the welfare of my small State, and for the good advice which they gave me for the improvement and development of my State.

22. In the month of March last my step mother, Jadeji Baisaheb Ba gave a grand caste-dinner to 5000 persons invited from Kathiawar, Cutch and all the surrounding Talukas, in honour of her pilgrimage to several sacred places. She expended a sum of Rs. 5000 from her own pocket. The dinner was a great success and gave her much credit. Such dinners are very rarely given amongst my castes and the person giving such caste dinners is regarded with the greatest esteem and honour by his fellowmen.

CHAPTER IV.—GENERAL CONDITION.

23. The total rainfall during the year under report was 14 inches only.

24. At the commencement of the season, in the month of June 1894, it rained very heavily, which obstructed the cultivators from ploughing tilling and sowing in time. The crop was very weak and was destroyed by brown coloured caterpillars locally called (Katras). They were numerous and so speedily and completely were scattered all over the Taluka that the prominent crops were wholly destroyed.

25. The prosperity of the state depends mainly on the monsoon

crops and when on account of scanty, extraordinarily heavy or untimely rain the crops do fail, the state has actually to suffer a great loss, and to such a loss the state was subjected in the year under report.

26. Properly speaking as far as crops are concerned there was an actual famine, but since my Ryots, rich as well as poor keep a number of cattle, sheep and goats from which large quantities of ghee &c. are produced they did not feel so much the scarcity of corn. The scanty and untimely rains, however produced sufficient grass and fodder for the animals, and consequently the Ryots had nothing to grudge against.

27. Cattle disease prevailed in the latter part of the year and carried away many useful animals.

28. A kind of fatal lung disease killed many horses in the Morwada Taluka and elsewhere; in some places the stables became empty, which was an unfortunate event as far as Ryots are concerned.

29. A similar kind of disease made a havoc amongst camels.

30. There was also a kind of disease which carried away many a stray dogs.

31. However fortunately for the state its stables did not suffer any loss from any of these diseases.

32. As usual the general health of the people was very good throughout the year excepting the fact that in the latter part of the year children suffered from the epidemic of measels and many children fell victims to the disease.

33. There was no cholera case reported.

34. The climate, with few exceptipns above enumerated, all over the state villages, remained healthy, and the water supply, though scanty for want of rain, was wholesome.

CHAPTER V. COMMERCE.

EXPORT.

35. The general products of the state for commercial business are Bazari, Mag, Math, Sesamem, Rapeseed and Castor oil seeds.

36. The principal exports from the state are Ghee, hides, skins, wool,

bones and horns. These articles are generally exported to Bombay, Cutch and Kathiawar in large quantities.

37. Tharad State is famous for its bullocks, which are very largely exported to Kathiawar and Marwar state.

38. Kine, buffaloes, horses and mares, sheep and goats, are also exported. These animals are strong and beautiful. Kine and buffaloes are famous for their milk and beauty.

IMPORTS.

39. English piece goods, and coloured cloth, country coloured cloth, white and coloured yarns, sugarcandy, sugar, Rice, Tobacco, spices, salt, Timber, Iron, Copper and Brass pots and such other miscellaneous articles are among the imports.

40. The merchandise is rather with difficulty carried on by means of country carts, camels and donkeys, the roads all over the state and its surrounding countries being sandy and very heavy.

41. Articles of merchandise would have been largely exported and imported, if there would have been any Railway connection to or through the state.

42. Tharad is famous for its merchants and some time back they were very glad to learn that a Railway line was under contemplation between Karachi and Deesa *via* Tharad.

43. The conveyance charges from Tharad to Deesa are very high, which almost consume the profits of the merchants and consequently commerce is to a great extent hindered.

44. The income from the Export and Import duty in the year under report was Rs. 8980-7-0 this amount when compared with the last year's amount of Rs. 5948-14-0 shows clearly an increase of Rs. 3031-9-0. This increase is due to the proper arrangements and strict supervision of the new Karbhari over that Department.

45. Appendix A. will give some clue to the amount of goods exported and imported, with their prices.

CHAPTER VI.—INDUSTRY.

46. There are no other industries of any peculiar kind in the state

except the colouring and printing in colours some country cloth used by the females.

47. There are no mines of minerals of any kind nor is there any chance of the discovery of the minerals of any kind.

48. The village people are illiterate, most of the inhabitants are Rajputs, Bhils, Kolies, Rabaries and the like, whose former profession was that of robbing and plundering, but for the Rule of the British Government they have given up their former profession and are practising agriculture for their maintenance.

49. The prominent inhabitants of the town and big villages are Banias or the mercantile class and they do not care for education, industry or the like institutions.

50. The village people, though stout and strong, are savages and not accustomed to work hard as the cultivators of the Deccan or Gujarat are. They live in small huts of grass and wear course cloth and eat rough food. They generally maintain themselves on the produce of animals which they keep.

51. The cultivators, who are generally Anjanas, Bheels, Kolies and Rabaries, have no tendency or the least inclination to make improvements in their profession. They do not want to change the nature of the crop which their forefathers used to sow, even if they were instructed to sow rich, more fruitful and beneficial crops such as cotton, Indigo, Tobacco and the oil seeds and the like crops, but on the contrary they turn a deaf ear to any sort of advice in this direction.

52. There is no scarcity of any kind of manure required for any good crop. All the animal refuse, which is more than enough, is carelessly thrown outside the villages, the heaps of which are a nuisance to the village people in times of epedemics.

53. Notwithstanding any instructions to use the ready manure for the cultivation of their ordinary crop, they would give a lame excuse for not using it, and would not use it for want of labour which they are not inclined to do.

54. An experimental plantation of Tobacoo, on one of the heaps of the manure lying outside the town of Tharad, was made by the present Karbhari, which proved to be very successful, on a piece of half an acre

of land; and the best kind of Tobacoo of the value of Rupees 100 was produced, at a cost of Rupees 15 only.

55. My Karbhari has made arrangements to make plantation of Tobacoo, on a waste land on a very large scale in the places where the heaps of manure are lying idle in my Khalsa villages.

56. Arrangements have also been made to make an experimental plantation of cotton in all the villages where there is a rich soil. 300 maunds of cotton-seeds have been brought for that purpose and distributed among the cultivators of the different villages for cultivation.

CHAPTER VII.—FINANCES.

57. Strictly speaking the financial year commences from the 1st of Kartick-Shudha of every year. But since the Japti-time the financial year is reckoned from the 1st of April, which is also considered to be the official year of the state.

58. The statements marked B. attached to this report, show the receipts and disbursements for the year under report. It would be seen therefrom that the total income from all the sources amounts to Rs. 61848-11, deducting therefrom Rs. 62126-8 the total of the expenditure under all heads, there is a deficit of Rs. 277-13-0.

59. Eversince the state came into existence, there existed the Parekha system of accounts. In which all the items of the state receipts are credited to the banker called the state-banker and all the payments of the state Disbursements are made by him. This system was in some measure defective. Because the amount expended exceeded, on most occasions the amounts credited to the state. Thus there was a chance of the state being involved in debts. With this view at heart my new Karbhari condemned and abolished this system from the month of September last and has established the treasury system.

60. When this treasury was opened, the state found it very difficult to cope with the incessant demands made on the treasury. The State Treasury was opened at a time when it was not the season for the collection of dues either in the form of money or corn. Consequently all the demands could not be satisfied.

61. Some of the old-well-wishers of the state were opposed to the introduction of this new system. But now they have understood the propriety of and the benefits to be derived from the introduction of such a new system. The result of this is that this state has not incurred any new debts since the opening of this new treasury.

62. The amount of Rs. 38000 shewn in the appendices, is an old debt and the revenue from the Opium-duties has been assigned to the Banker for its liquidation.

63. The reasons, why the financial condition of the state has been so much straitened, are as follow:— (1) Owing to the failure of crops during the last three successive years, the state was obliged to stop the recovering of dues and thus a large amount of money is left outstanding, (2) The second reason is that it had relinquished the transit dues since the year 1888. (3) The third reason is the obstinacy of the Jamia villages in paying their usual Revenue.

64. The account of the last two reasons is given in short below.

65. The State has relinquished its right of Transit dues at the Jubilee of Her Gracious Majisty the Queen Empress of India at the good advice of the then Political Superintendent. By the relinquishment of that duty the state has suffered a permanent loss of Rs. 10000 a year.

66. This state enjoys, from the beginning the right of taking Import and Export dues on goods of the mercantile nature imported into and exported from the Jamia villages. The right is continuously in force.

67. Since the year, when the transit dues were relinquished by the state many of the landholders in the Jamia villages obstructed to the recovery of the Export and Import duties, and thus caused a great deal of litigation on that matter against the state which involved the state in great amounts of expenses to defend its cause against the stern efforts of the antiparties, to establish its long standing rights of levying Export and Import duties in Jamia villages. The state consequently suffered a great pecuniary loss.

68. At the obsinency of the Thakardas of the Jamia villages, the state is required to maintain a large preventive establishment in that Department and number of clerks, peons and swars are employed to guard against the improper interference and hinderances of the obstinate people of the Jamia villages in the way of the custom clerks in recovering the Dan *i. e.* Export

and Import duties.

69. Moreover I beg to state that though the jurisdiction over the Jamia villages has nothing to do with the right of the recovery of Import and Export dues, the Thakardas of the Jamia villages, and through the instigation of the Thakardas the people of those villages, take undue advantage of the fact and very often obstruct the recovery of the rightful duty and thus cause a great loss to the state.

70. The prosperity of this state partially depends on the rightful recovery of the Export and Import duty. But the unlawful action and hinderences of the Thakardas come in the way and the state has to suffer a pecuniary loss which could only be avoided by the legal assistance of the Superintendency.

71. Taking all these things into consideration, the state has wisely curtailed its expenditure and tried its utmost to live within its own means; which state of things would gradually improve and develope the state.

CHAPTER VIII.—REVENUE.

72. At present two systems of collecting the Land Revenue are in force, all over the Khalsa villages. The one is called the *caltar system* and the other the Narva or cash-payment system.

73. A committee of local experts, about four or five in number, is appointed for assessing the crops while they are standing in fields or after they are harvested and made into heaps in the khelwada or in their respective fields. This is called the *Caltar* system. The average assessment of land in kind is the 6th share or part of the total income or produce.

74. The amount of Narva or cash payment, in addition to the Revenue in Kind taken from each cultivator cultivating land to the measure of a plough, is Rs. 4 to 10 according to the nature, class of the land, and the wants of the cultivator. A ploughful land is equal to 20 or 25 acres or 16—20 Bavata-wa.

75. The cultivators persistently oppose the introduction of the cash-payment or Vighoti system. The excuse, they put forth against this, is that the land is not fertile, and that there is no chance of growing any second crop by a well or a canal water, whenever the rain-crop fails.

76. Besides this the rainy season in this part of the country is very scanty

and irregular. An attempt to introduce the Vighoti system has, during my father's time, failed. However, an attempt will be made the next year to survey the land of each and every village. Two surveyors have been employed for that purpose. When the survey of all the villages is complete, a committee of five experienced patelias will be appointed to classify the lands of each village; and the average income of the past ten years will be taken as a guide to assess and fix the Vighoti of each of the villages.

77. It is, in this part of the country, very difficult to make the cultivators understand the propriety of cash payments or the Vighoti system. Whenever such a system is forced upon them, they often threaten to leave or vacate the villages and to go elsewhere to inhabit. There is an ample waste and uncultivated land in the adjacent villages beyond my Taluka, where they can conveniently accommodate themselves and get lands at a cheaper nominal rate of assessment in kind.

78. The people in this part of the country care very little for the cultivation and improvement of the land produce. They keep a large number of cattle inasmuch as no tax is imposed upon them for their pasture ground. And hence they can conveniently accommodate themselves with their produce of ghee, &c. Under such circumstances I cannot force the cultivators to accept the Vighoti system. Some sort of inducement shall be shown to them to make them accept the Vighoti system, since they cannot understand the benefits to be derived from such a system.

79. Tharad State is, in this way, most unfortunate in the matter of Land Revenue. It has a large area of cultivated lands, but the amount of Land Revenue is comparatively very small.

80. No irrigation could be had as there is no river, stream, or any other supply of natural water. Water of the wells is at a very great depth from the surface of the ground, and so the work of sinking and building the wells is very expensive. Fresh-water wells could only be had in the tanks, the water of which is at the depth of 75 to 100 feet. If an attempt were made to dig such wells for Irrigation purposes, the produce will be too little to cover even the actual labour-cost.

CHAPTER IX.—JURISDICTION OVER THE JAMIA VILLAGES.

81. Before passing my remarks with information on the above head, I

beg to note that the jurisdiction over the Jamia villages is not in my hands at present. I wish to have it and I am entitled to have it at the pleasure of the Government.

82. Looking to my remarks at paras 88 - 116 and the following remarks, it will perhaps be doubted that the Police Force and the Judicial Courts in this State are very few in comparison to the area and population of the State; but it will be enough to state that the jurisdiction over the Jamia villages is exercised by the Tharad Thandar, under the immediate supervision of the Political Superintendent, at my costs, which is Rs. 2,180.

83. The annual report of the Tharad Thana is not submitted through my office and consequently it is not entered in this Report.

84. The Police Service in the Jamia villages under the Tharad Thana is done by the Palanpur Imperial Superintendency Police.

85. To prevent the smuggling of opium and salt, a force of 26 foot and 5 mounted police including an officer is placed on the frontier of Marwar. The Force is kept under the immediate supervision of an Inspector of the Customs Department of the British Government.

86. The annual costs of this Department are Rs. 2,575.

LEGISLATION.

87. There are no local or special Laws of the State; but the Indian Civil and Criminal Laws of the British Government are strictly observed in the administration of the Civil and Criminal Justice.

CHAPTER X.—POLICE.

88 The strength of the Regular Police altogether is 40 foot and 15 mounted ones in Tharad State. The number of Village Police-Patels and Chockiats or Guards is 300.

89. There are three Chief Constables, two for Tharad A. and B. Divisions and one for Morwada Taluka; besides this, there are 2 Head Constables of the 1st Class, 2 of the 2nd and 2 of the 3rd Class.

90. There is one Resaldar and one Dafedar in the Mounted Police Force.

91. The Regular Mounted and Foot Police Force is divided for service as below :—

92. Two Chief Constables for Tharad A. and B. Divisions and one Chief Constable for Morwada Taluka.

93. Four Head Constables of the 1st and 2nd Class under the two Chief Constables.

94. Six Constables and one 3rd Class Constable as Jail Guard.

95. One Third Class Constable and 5 Constables under the Chief Constable at Morwada. Eleven Mounted Police and one Risaldar under the two Chief Constables of Tharad A. and B. Divisions.

96. Four Mounted Police and one Dafedar for Morwada Taluka.

97. The remaining 20 Constables are under the Chief Constables at Tharad.

98. One of the First Class Head Constables is a Regimental trained man, who does the work of a Drill Master.

99. The Departmental Inspection work of the Regular Police is done by the State Thandar. The superintendence of all the Police Department is performed by the State Karbhari.

100. Besides the Regular Police Force, there are 25 Bargirs for patrolling the villages.

101. The total expense of the Police Department is Rs. 4,800, as will be seen from the Appendix C.

102. The working of the Police duriug the year under report is given in statement D, with the Corresponding figures for the previous year. By a comparison of the statistics of both the years it can easily be seen that during 1894-95 only 87 offences were reported against 84 in 1893-94 Thus there is an increase of 3 only, but the number of persons arrested has been 102 against 142, that is 39 less than that of the previous year. The number of persons sent for trial has been 97 in 1894-95 against 137 in 1893-94; while that of the accused persons convicted is 70 against 98. Further it will be seen that 26 accused persons were discharged or acquitted against 39 in the previous year. The figures bring us to these results.

103. When the percentage of persons convicted is compared with that of the arrected, it would be seen that it has risen from 69.01 to 70.58 and in the same way when the percentage of the accused persons convicted is com-

pared with that of the persons sent for trial it would be seen that it has gone up from 71.7 to 72.1.

104. These results bespeak of vigilance and activity on the part of the Police Department.

105. A statement (Appendix E.) is attached to this Report. It indicates that the value of the property stolen during the year, has increased from Rs. 3568-11-0 to Rs. 3727-1-0; while the value of property recovered is Rs. 563-11-0 in 1893-94 against Rs. 466-14-0 in the year 1894-95. The percentage of the value of property recovered to property stolen has risen from Rs. 15-12-8 in the last year to Rs. 18 in 1894-95.

106. This shows that the percentage of the property recovered was not very satisfactory though the value has risen from Rs. 15-12-8 to 18 percent.

107. The cause of this is ascribed to the fact that the stolen property consisted of animals generally. The offenders are detected and brought to justice. But the property stolen by them and disposed of out of the Jurisdiction of the state becomes impossible to be detected and recovered and consequently the average of the recovered property comes so low.

108. No heinous offence of any kind whatsoever was committed during this year.

109. No mail-robbery had taken place in this state during the year under Report and this has been the case for several past years.

110. Our Chokiats invariably accompany the mail with care and caution.

111. No outlâws of any place had come within the Jurisdiction of this state, nor were they harboured by any one of our loyal ryots at any place.

112. The usual fairs and processions passed away quietly and peacefully. Police arrangements were made, when they were held for the peace and protection of the lives and property of the assembled people.

113. The State-Police is armed with country swords and Dhokas and country old guns. In the year under report the Political Superintendent was requested to arrange for 15 guns, 10 carabines, 10 swords from the Ordiance Department for our trained Police, but the result is not known. The trained Police badly feel the want of the arms asked for.

114. This state Police co-operates with the Imperial Police or any other authorised state Police whenever legally required to do so.

115. It will not be out of place to mention here that Bapurao Balwant, lately of Palanpur Imperial Police and Maganlal Narayan the Chief Constables Tharad A. and B. divisions and Sakulchand Trikum Chief Constable Morwada Taluka and Risaldar Samat Shelot have worked very satisfactorily in the discharge of their duties.

116. Thanks are due to Mr. Keshavlal Zoomchand as Inspector of Police and the Karbhari as Superintendent of Police for the new organization and strict supervision in the matters of prevention and detection of offences and Police Discipline.

CHAPTER XI.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

117. The Tharad state exercises the powers of the District Magistrate in all the criminal matters in all the Khalsa villages, and its civil powers extend to Rs. 10,000.

118. For the administration of civil and criminal justice the following courts are established with powers to decide cases of the nature written against their own name.

No.	Name of the court.	The powers of the court.
1	Huzur court.	(1) Presided over by the Durbar and the state Karbhari exercise all the powers of the state as above.
2	Tharad State Thandar's court.	(2) Third class Magistrate's powers and pecuniary claims of the value of Rs. 250 in civil matters only.
3	Tehesildar's court, Morwada Taluka.	(3) Third class Magistrate's powers and pecuniary claims of Rs. 150 in civil matters.

119. The results of the working of the original civil courts is given

in Appendix F., from which it would appear that 126 cases have been disposed of during this year against 99 in 1893-94; showing an increase of 27 cases. There was a balance of 29 cases as against 28 in the previous year.

120. Statement G. will show the average-time required in deciding the civil suits and the average value of the decided claims. The Huzur court exercises the power of hearing first appeals from the subbordinate courts exercising the civil power given to them.

121. There were two such appeals of the value of Rs. 100-6 which were disposed of; so there were no arrears of civil appeals for the ensuing year; statement showing the original civil suits and first appeals and Political cases, is attached herewith. See appendix No. H. J.

122. The power of hearing civil regular appeals on the decisions of the Tharad Huzur court and special appeals on the decisions of the subordinate civil courts of the Tharad Huzur court, is with the Political Superintendent of Palanpur, so the result of any such appeals is not given in the report.

CRIMINAL.

123. The Huzur or Karbhari court exercises the power of hearing criminal appeals from the decisions of the two Third Class Magistrates subordinate to it.

124. There were three appeals made to this court and they were finally decided. See Appendix I.

125. Glancing at the Appendix K. it would appear that all the criminal original courts have decided 84 cases and have left no balance for the next year.

126. The said Appendix K., will show the nature and class of offences, according to the sections of the Penal Code, reported to the criminal court and the number of accused persons brought before them for the trial.

127. Statements in Appendix K. will show how the accused persons were dealt with by the criminal courts. Statements in Appendix L. will show the punishments inflicted by the different criminal courts.

128. In one case only preliminary inquiries were held, in order that

it may be committed to the sessions, but for want of proper and necessary proof, it was discharged.

129. From the above statements it will be seen that the results of the workings of the criminal courts are quite satisfactory for which credit is due to the heads of the department.

130. The total amount of fine recovered was Rs. 716-8. The proceeds from the court fees were Rs. 1108-2. The property destroyed by fire during the year under report was Rs. 277.

131. The lives extinguished by drowning were 5 and those by accident 2.

132. The sessions powers and the criminal Appellate power on the decisions of the Huzur court are exercised by the Political Superintendent.

CHAPTER XII— JAILS AND LOCK-UPS.

133. There is one Jail at Tharad and one lockup at Morwada. The Tharad Jail is an old and strong building well protected and ventilated for the accomodation of some 20 prisoners. There is a separate room attached to that Jail for the female convicts.

134. The tabular statement Appendix No. M. shows that the total number of prisoners remaining at the end of March 1894 was 7 (seven) *i.e.* one more than that of the preceeding year. No prisoner escaped or died during the year under report.

135. The total number of prisoners sent to Jail was 52, that is 6 more than that of the preceding year.

136. The total costs of subsistence and clothing of the prisoners were Rs. 215-10-9. Each prisoner is allowed Rs. 0-1-6 one anna and six pies per dium.

137. The Jail is under the care of a Jailor and one Head Constable and a party of six Police constables for its guard.

138. Hard labour prisoners are made to work in the state garden or in other works of the public utility.

139. This year the Political Superintendent had the pleasure of

visiting the Jail and made necessary inquiries with the prisoners which were quite satisfactory.

140. The Jail is under the supervision of the state Karbhari.

141. The Morwada Lockup is under the supervision of the Morwada Tehsildar.

142. The Hospital Assistant visits the Jail occasionally and looks after the sanitary condition of the Jail and the health of the prisoners. This state does not recover ration money from the prisoners.

CHAPTER XIII— EDUCATION.

143. This department is under the Inspeetion of the Deputy Educational Inspector of the Palanpur Superintendency.

144. The total expenditure for the educational purpose for the year under Report was Rs.1139-7-0. The expenses in this department are incurred according to the Budjet estimate submitted by the Deputy Educational Inspector and passed by the Political Superintendent.

145. The Appendix No. O. will show the number of Pupils taking their educaton in the different schools of the state.

146. There are six vernacular schools in this state. One boys' school, one girls' school and one primary school in Tharad town. One Vernacular school at Morwada one at Ochasan and one primary school at Dudhava.

147. The total expenditure on this head is Rs. 1139-7-0, besides the repairing charges and the amount spent in prizes amount to Rs. 200.

148. A gymnasium is attachsd to the school with the necessary impliments. Proper and systemetic instruction is being given on that subject. The health of the school boys remained very healthy throughout the year.

149. The girls' school was opened in this year and the Vernacular School Head Master's wife was appointed as Mistress of the Girls' School.

150. The annual examination was held by the Deputy Educational Inspector of the Palanpur Superintendency; the result of which is not as yet communicated to this state.

151. The state Karbhari very often visits the schools and takes much

interest in their welfare.

152. I am thinking of attaching an experimental English Class to the Vernacular School at Tharad for the Primary English Education of the children of the well-to-do inhabitants of Tharad town.

153. Colonel F. H. Jackson and Captain W. Beal had the pleasure of visiting the schools on their official tour in the state. A special prize exhibition was held on this occasion and prizes to the schoolmaster, school boys and girls were distributed by the Political Superintendent to the extent of Rs. 50.

154. They also witnessed the gymnastic exercises of the school-boys and were very much pleased with what they saw.

CHAPTER XIV.— MEDICAL.

155. A dispensary was opened at Tharad in the year 1886 and a suitable building at a cost of Rs. 3,000 was built in the year 1889 called by the name of "Tharad Victoria Jubilee Dispensary."

156. In the year under report the total number of out-door patients suffering from different diseases was 1057, the daily average being 22.3.

157. The number of operations throughout the year was 60.

158. There were ten *post mortem* examinations performed in the year.

159. The different diseases from which the patients suffered were fever, debility, ringworm, gonorrhœa, eyediseases, scabies, eczema and Urine-diseases.

160. In the year under review the Thermometer ranged from 59 to 110 degrees.

161. The number of indoor patients admitted during this year was 18 of these 16 were cured and 2 remained at the close of the year.

162. There is one indoor patients' ward containing three iron cots and beds.

163. The total cost of indoor patients was Rs. 10.

164. The cost of medicine was Rs. 250 and the cost of the Medical Staff inclusive of contingencies was Rs. 360.

165. The Hospital Assistant is not a passed medical pupil, however he is an experienced compounder from the Radhanqur dispensary.

166. The Thana authorities derive much benefit from this dispensary.

167. The inhabitants of the town and of the surrounding villages are illeterate, superstitious, and hence in time of sickness they resort to an enchanter and attribute the cause of sickness to the anger of God and Goddesses and try to regain their favour instead of seeking any medical aid.

168. The hospital assistant has been ordered to keep a register of births and deaths from the next year.

CHAPTER XV.—MUNICIPALITY.

169. There existed no institution of its kind. But since the appointment of the new Karbhari, he has introduced some rules of that institution and engaged some permanent establishment for that purpose. The work of sweeping and cleaning all the public streets and lanes and lighting some big streets is conducted regularly under the immediate supervision of the Tharad state Dispensary Hospital Assistant who has been nominated to be the Health Officer of the state.

170. For the present no tax of any kind has been imposed upon the people for funds to defray the expenses of the Municipality. The present costs of Rs. 350 are borne by the State treasury.

171. The work of lighting all the public streets in the town shall be undertaken from the next year.

172. It is impossible to make pucca roads in the town. The materials for the road such as metal and stone could not be had anywhere within the state limits. Last year an experimental attempt was made to build a pucca road from the palace to the town, and Rs. 500 were spent on that work. The material used therein was burnt bricks, but they were all turned into powder and mixed with the dust by the trampling of the carts and animals.

173. The roads in the town are dusty and sandy. In the rainy season they turn out rather hard roads and become less heavy. In order to keep them so all over the year, they must be daily sprinkled with water which is less costly than an attempt to make them into pucca roads with materials which could not be had with less cost.

174. The water supply is from deep wells but it is fresh and plenty. There existed 6 wells and one has been added to that number this year at a cost of Rs. 1000. In the rainy season, the tanks are filled with rain water, which is used for cattle ponds for washing and bathing purposes. Some low-caste people drink this water and are affected with Ginniworm and cold fever.

175. There is no necessity of having latrins in the town. The inhabitants being of Shravak religion, they would not like to use them. Pieces of open ground outside the town are used for that purpose.

176. There is a Panjara Pole institution in the town maintained by the Mahajans.

CHAPTER XVI.— FOREST.

177. Since this year some measures of the Forest Conservency have been introduced by the Karbhari. The existing Babul trees have been pruned so as to make them grow straight. It is not, as yet experimentally known whether timber and other useful trees can be grown in the soil of this state. In some places some fine shady trees could be seen as Nimb, Babul, Bor, Pepur, Vad and Pepul; but they are not useful for building purposes. They could only be used for fuel. No fruit trees could be seen in the state except in some villages of the Morwada Taluka. An experimental plantations of some grafted mangoes is made at Tharad in this year, and much care is taken for its growth, preservation and hence the trees are flourishing.

178. Some hope is entertained of its success and some new plantation of mangoes, Mahawda, Rayan, and of other like trees is under contemplation. White ants are the chief destroyers of forest trees for which no cheap and easy remedy could be found.

179. Several causes are given for the nongrowth of the Forest. White ants are the chief destroyers of the forest trees for which no cheap and easy remedy could be found. Another cause can be ascribed to the fact that there are no mountains to attract the rain and consequently the average rainfall is small which prevents the growth of the forest trees. The third cause is that the people in this part of the country keep too many camels, sheep, and goats which eat away the newly grown plants and thus destroy the forests.

180. An experimental plantation of several kinds of Timber trees shall be made in the ensuing monsoon; proper arrangements have been made

for that purpose.

181. For the preservation of the Forest, some land shall be demarketed and a regular guard with strict Rules prohibiting the villagers from grazing their cattle in such places will be kept. The best suited place for this purpose is Jangad land near to the Tharad Town.

CHAPTER XVII.— PUBLIC WORKS.

182. For the present my State is not in a position to maintain a separate Department of this kind.

183. The failure of crops for the last three successive years has prevented the state from erecting any building of Public Utility.

184. The Girl school, the foundation stone of which was laid by Colonel W. A. Salmon in the year under Report, was not built for want of funds, however arrangements have been made to erect the building next year.

185. Some necessary repairs and additions were made to the state buildings, such as the Dispensary, the school house, the Palace buildings and the like.

186. A new fresh water well was sunk in Tharad, some portion of it is already complete. The repairs to the Public Roads were also being made. The costs on this head amount to Rs. 2177-14.

187. The Shravak inhabitants of this place have, by means of subscriptions, built temples of their Dieties of about Rs. 14300.

188. Water supply from nature being quite scanty and there being no great rivers and no rain in sufficient quantities, it is impossible for the state to have any irrigation work except the sinking of few Public Wells.

CHAPTER XVIII.— REVENUE SURVEY.

189. Looking to the advantages gained by the different states in Kathiawar and under the Political Agencies, it is determined upon by me to make the survey of the whole state. This was heartily wished for when I took charge of the state after my father's death. Since then the state was looking

for an opportunity to engage some competent surveyors to perform that work, but the slackness of the funds prevented the state from making any extra expenditure of that kind.

190. When such an institution is once set on foot, it connot be stopped without the completion of the work, without which no benefits could be derived from such an establishment.

191. The state is aware of the fact that survey is a fundamental work for the improvement, enhancement, utilization and organization of the land revenue. But the nature of the soil, the climate of the Talukas, the untimely, scanty or heavy rainfall, the condition, class and habits of the cultivators, their aversion to work hard for the benefits to be derived from cultivation and the want of sufficient, competent and hard working agriculturists, put one in doubt whether the land revenue of the state would in any way be increased, notwithstanding all the expenses, labour, anxiety and the onerous duty of imposing and levying the land Revenue.

CHAPTER XIX.— HORSE-BREEDING.

192. The Tharad state is naturally a place well-suited for the breeding of horses, Buffaloes, Bullocks, camels, sheep and goat.

193. Almost all the inhabitants of the town and villages keep some animals of the different kinds for breeding purposes, and make a great deal of money from it. Properly speaking the people of this state are professional breeders of animals. Some of them do not practise any other profession but that of cattle-breeding and horse-breeding. This state is a place most suited for the breeding of animals, as there are (1) vast areas of lands full of grass and fodder of the best kind for the pasture, free of any state-charges, (2) soft soil, (3) good and dry climate, (4) low average of rainfall, (5) non-existence of wild beasts of prey. In fact there is nothing which is in any way injurious to the animal breeding.

194. I have a liking for keeping different kinds of country-bred-mares with two objects in view. One for riding purposes and the other for breeding purposes. This second fact would in some measure add to the revenue. The establishment is under my supervision.

195. The mares are famous for their country breed and beauty. I

also keep a country-breed stallion for covering the mares from the stables of the state, from which very beautiful colts are produced. I sell away the mail colts in the fair at Malajal in Marwar.

196. At the first glance it would appear that the expenses incurred in this Department of the state are something more than they ought to be, when compared with the total income of my state. But I am convinced of the fact that this department would be a lucrative one after a period of few years.

197. Some years ago during the life-time of my father an attempt was made to cover some of the beautiful mares by means of an Arab-stallion-Cohinoor which was sent to the Tharad Thana by the British Government. But the colts, that were brought forth, were not so beautiful or strong as the colts from the country-breed are. Some of them are still standing in my stables.

198. I also keep some buffaloes and kine of the best breed which yield ghee and milk in large quantities.

199. In the ensuing year, I wish to make another experimental attempt by covering some of my country-bred mares by means of a stallion kept by the British Government for the breeding purposes at Deesa Camp.

CHAPTER XX.—THE STATE VAKIL.

200. Properly speaking the state is not in a position to maintain a department of this kind owing to its financial condition being embarrassed. But it is obliged to engage some pleader or a mukhtyar because the judicial, Political and Revenue relations of the state with its Jamia villages have been to some extent disturbed. Such a state of things gives rise to a number of petty causes for litigation.

201. The Land-holders and Thakardas of the Jamia villages not understanding the Resolutions of the benign British Government on the subject matter of the jurisdiction and sovereignty over the villages very often obstruct the exercise of the rights and privileges of the state.

202. In order that any misunderstanding or misconception of this or the like kind may not be caused on the part of tha Superintendency authorities the state is obliged to engage a pleader or a mukhtyar to represent this state in the offices or courts of the Superintendency whenever required.

103. The state being of opinion that the temporary appointment, of a pleader at each time of such petty litigations, would be a matter of great cost, burden and trouble to the state, has engaged the services of Mr. Mehta Keval Joita, at an anuual income of Rs. 500. He is a hard working, zealous and energetic man.

CHAPTER XXI.— MISCELLANEOUS.

POSTAL SERVICE.

204. There are two branch Post Offices incharge of the school-masters. One is at Tharnd and the other is at Morwada. The connection of the Tharad Post is with the Deesa Camp-Post-Offiice and that of the Morwada branch is with the Radhanpur Post Office.

205. The Post Masters are authorized to receive Telegrams and Money-orders for transmission. The want of an independent Post Office branch is much felt by the state.

TELGRAPH.

206. There is no Telegraph Office at Tharad and the nearest telegraph wire is at the Deesa Camp.

PRESS.

207. There is no press or any mill in the Tharad State.

LIBRARY.

208. There is one small library attached to the Vernacular school. Some Vernacular Newspapers and Magazines are subscribed to. The expenses of the State library are borne by the state-treasury for the benefit of the state-subjects.

REGISTRATION.

209. In the year 1889 some Rules were framed for the Registration of the valuable documents. And a notification was then issued to the effect that the rules then framed would be in force from the next year. But owing to some accidental circumstances the rules could not be enforced even upto the present day. They would most probably be in force from the next year.

STAMPS.

210. There are no stamps as such in force. But some fixed and

stated fees are taken as court fees.

VACCINATION.

211. There is no department in the state of this nature. But vaccinators from the Superintendency look to their duty here. For this the state is required to pay an annual income of Rs. 295-6-0 to the Superintendency.

CHAPTER XXII.— CONCLUSION.

212. In conclusion it may not be out of place to state here that the perusal of the brief summary of the last year's administration report would show to a kind, generous and lenient eye that the state is gradually improving and developing in all its different branches of administration under my rule. It would be very clearly inferred from what has been stated in the foregoing pages that (1) the extraordinary expenses which my father was compelled to incur to establish the existing rights and privileges of sovereignty and jurisdiction over the Jamia villages. (2) The failure in crops for the last three successive years. (3) The fall in the Export and Import duties brought on by the obstinacy of the Jamia villages in paying the privileged dues, (4) The burden of paying the Jamia Thandar's pay without any gain in return from that department in the form of court-fees and fines. (5) And the relinquishment of transit dues; all these combine together to straiten the financial condition of the state and to involve the state in uncalled for debts I have made a budget estimate of the receipts and disbursements of the state revenue and have resolved to live within my means. I wish one or two years of good harvest would clear the debts and with the best advice of the Superintendency-heads the state shall develope and reach the desired height of civilization and prosperity.

213. Moreover before concluding this remark I may be allowed to express my sincere desire that I heartily wish to have the jurisdiction of the Jamia villages handed over to me, as I have every right to have it at the good will of the Government. My ability could be judged and appreciated by you when you look to the way in which justice is administered in the state under my control.

214. It will not be out of place also here to express my hearty thanks

to Messrs. Raghunathrao Karbhari, Meghraj Kothari, Revenue Kamdar, Desai Bhukan Kanji and Nathu Desai, the Custom Sar Karkun, for the energy, anxiety, good and honest work they have done during the year under report.

215. I beg to remain, sir, with more hearty thanks for the good, valuable and friendly advice given to me and my Karbhari from time to time for the improvement and prosperity of my state.

I have the honour,

to be sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Darbar, Tharad State.

Appendix A.

Statement shewing the Export and Import goods in Tharad State for the year 1894-95.

Export Goods					Import Goods.				
Name of the goods.	Weight in maunds.	Price. Rs	As.	P.	Name of the goods.	Weight in maunds.	Price. Rs	As.	P.
Bajary.	17992	17992	0	0	Sugar Candy.	12774	38322	0	0
Mag	24588	24588	,,	,,	Sugar.	2410	14460	,,	,,
Math.	6672	5066	,,	,,	Spices.	4918	49180	,,	,,
Gavar.	10322	7749	,,	,,	Oil.	142	852	,,	,,
Wheat.	736	736	,,	,,	Tamarind.	128	128	,,	,,
Seasamem.	2870	5740	,,	,,	Salt.	2540	5080	,,	,,
Rape-seeds.	12720	12720	,,	,,	Tobacco.	3390	13560	,,	,,
CasterOil-seeds.	2630	2630	,,	,,	Rice.	1080	2700	,,	,,
Ghee.	2501	25010	,,	,,	Wheat.	5476	5476	,,	,,
Miscellaneous articles.	249	249	,,	,,	Gram.	128	128	,,	,,
Wool.	65	650	,,	,,	Piece goods.	2390	59750	,,	,,
Peacock-feathers.	5	100	,,	,,	Catton thread.	340	5100	,,	,,
Horns and bones.	1280	640	,,	,,	Iron.	1077	4308	,,	,,
Bullocks and calves.	No. 1428	42840	,,	,,	Brass ond Copper	17	425	,,	,,
Buffaloes.	31	1240	,,	,,	Wooden and glass Bangles.	100	800	,,	,,
Camels.	46	2300	,,	,,	Ivory.	21	8400	,,	,,
Sheep and goat.	3438	3438	,,	,,	Sajikhar.	80	160	,,	,,
Skins.	1713	2570	,,	,,	Indigo.	15	900	,,	,,
Total Mounds.	82640				Hydes.	2060	8240	,,	,,
					Timber.	800	3200	,,	,,
					Miscellaneous articles.	800	2400	,,	,,
Number.....	6656	156258	,,	,,	Total.....	40686	223569	,,	,,

Appendix B.

Abstract shewing the Income and Expenditure of the Tharad state from the 1st April 1894 to the 31st March 1895.

No.	Receipts Items.	Rs.	As.	P.	No.	Expenditure Items.	Rs.	As.	P.
1	Income accrued from land (Vaje in kind) Cash and Jama.....	24605	13	0	1	Private expenditure of Thakore Sahib.....	6829	0	0
2	Custom duties.....	8980	7	0	2	Expenditure for the Zanana.....	1179	0	0
3	Opium duty.....	6300	0	0	3	Expenditure of Koomar Dolatsingji together with College fee at Rajkot.....	2556	12	0
4	Income of Najrana, Ijara &c....	5137	13	0					
5	Fine and Court fees.....	1824	10	0					
6	Income of the villages given in Patta and maintenance.....	15000	0	0	4	Expenses of Koomar Raysingji...	350	0	0
					5	Expenses for the feeding and saddlery of the State horses.....	3730	6	0
					6	Payment of the State Establish-			
	Carried over.....	61848	11	0		Carried over....	14645	2	0

Brought over...	61848	11	0		Brought over...	14645	2	0
					ment inclusive of Police Force...	10476	0	0
				7	Charity.....	1152	4	0
				8	Guest Expenses.....	684	2	0
				9	Builbings and repairs.....	2177	14	0
				10	Cost of grass for the horses and cattle.....	2114	4	0
				11	Expenses incurred after the death of the late Thakore Sahib and Zaliji.	887	12	0
				12	Miscellaneous expenditure.....	5730	10	0
				13	Frontier Preventive establishment.	2617	0	0
				14	Pay of Thandar and Karkoons..	2929	0	0
				15	Expenses on account of institutions of Public Utility:-			
					Schools..... 1139-7			
					Dispensary..... 574-3			
					Vaccination..... 295-6			

					Municipality.....	135-0	2144	0	0
					Public works:–				
				16	Repairs to the school house.....	167-21			
					Do. to the Dispensary.....	281-0			
					Wells, tanks and roads.....	543-0	991	12	0
				17	Prisoners' feeding and clothing expenses and contribution.....		576	12	0
					Total.....		47126	8	0
				18	Expenses of Pata and maintenance.....		15000	0	0
Total...	61848	11	0		Total.....		62126	8	0

Darbar, Tharad State.

Appendix C.

Tharad State. The statement shewing the number of Paid Police Force in the year 1894-95.

Mounted.	Foot.	Total number of Police men.	Total expenditure.	REMARKS.
15	40	55	4800-0-0	

Durbar, Tharad State.

Appendix D.

The statement shewing the working of the Police of the Tharad State in the year 1894-95.

No.	The name of the state.	The number of offences reported to the Police.		The number of persons arrested.		The number of persons sent for trial.		The number of persons convicted.		The number of persons acquitted or discharged.		The percentage of persons from arrested to convicted.		The percentage of persons sent to take their trial to convicted.		Remarks.
		1893-94	1894-95	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
1	Tharad	84	87	142	103	137	97	98	71	39	26	69.01	70.58	71.7	72.1	

Durbar, Tharad State.

Appendix E.

Tharad State. The statement showing the disposal of stolen prperty for the year 1894-95.

The name of the State.	The property stolen.				The amount of recoveries.				Average.				Remarks.
	1893-94.			1894-95.			1893-94.			1894-95.			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Tharad State.	3565	11	0	3727	1	0	563	11	0	466	14	0	15 12 8	18	0	0	

Durbar; Tharad State.

Appendix F.

The statement shewing the civil suits disposed of in 1894-95 in the Tharad State.

No.	The name of the State.	Name of the Court.	The Nos. of the suits on Register at the end of the year.	The Nos. of suits filed in this year.	Total.	The No. of suits decided.		Remainder.		Remarks.
						In 1893-94	In 1894-95	In 1893-94	In 1894-95	
1	Tharad State.	Karbhari.	14	5	19	0	8	9	2	
		Thandar.	10	112	122	87	106	4	82	
		Tesildar Morwada.	4	10	14	12	12	1	1	
		Total.	28	127	155	99	126	14	15	

Durbar, Tharad State.

Appendix G.

The statements shewing the average time required in deciding civil suits and shewing the average value of the decided claims in 1894-95. Tharad State.

The names of the courts.	The No. of suits.		The No. of days.		The value of the decided suits.		The average days.		The average value of the decided cases		Remarks.
	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95	
The Karbari's court.	0	8	0	24	0	2081-0-0	0	3	$44\text{-}13\text{-}3\frac{46}{87}$	0	
The Thandar's court.	87	106	195	190	3900-4-7	3608-13-3	$2\frac{7}{29}$	$1\frac{42}{53}$	31-11-4	0	
The Tehsildar's court.	12	12	18	23	417-1-6	736-4-0	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{11}{12}$	$43\text{-}3\text{-}8\frac{20}{33}$	61-5-8	
Total.	99	126	213	237	4317-6-1	6426-1-3	$2\frac{7}{33}$	$1\frac{37}{42}$		51-0-1	

Durbar, Tharad State.

Appendix J.

The statements shewing the proceedings of the civil appeals in 1894-95 in Tharad State.

No.	The name of the state.	Name of the court.	No. of appeals in arriers from the last year.	The No. of the appeals filed in this year.	Total.	The appeals decided		Those undecided		Remarks.
						Decided in 1893-94.	Decided in 1894-95.	Undecided in 1893-94	Undecided in 1894-95	
1	Tharad.	Karbhari.	0	2	2	4	2	0	0	

Durbr, Tharad State.

Appendix K.

Statement shewing Class and Number of Criminal case reported and decided by the original Criminal Court of the Tharad State in the year 1894-95.

No.	Name of the state	No. of crimes reported during the year.		The No. of persons inquired and the result there of.															
				Those that remained at the end of the previous year.	Suits that were inquired into in the year 1894-95.					Total.		Discharged without any inquiry.	Discharged after inquiry.	Criminals proved.	Suits criminals committed and those sent for explanation	The No. of persons remaining at the end of the year.	Those that were dead fled away and transferred.	The remaining criminal suits at the end of the year.	Remarks.
					Detectd by the Police.	By warrants	By summons.	By themselves.	By transference to the state.	1893-94	1894-95								
		1893-94	1894-95																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Tharad.	115	133	4	112	3	33	16	0	219	168	21	33	114	0	0	0	0	

Durbar, Tharad State.

Appendix L.

The statements shewing the nature of punishments inflicted by the Criminal Court of the Tharad State in 1894-95.

No.	The name of state.	Punished by whipping.	Punished by fine.	Imprisonment for six months and within six months.	Imprisonment for more than a year and less than two years.	Ppunishment of Transportation.	Death.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Tharad.	0	83	28	3	0	0	114	

Darbar, Tharad State.

Appendix M.

Statement shewing the No. of prisoners, daily average number and their food expenses &c. for the year 1894-95. Tharad.

The name of the state.	The No. of Jails.	The No. of prisoners,		Total.		The daily average No. of the prisoners in the Jail.		The No. of those that remained in the Jail at the evening of 31-1-95.	The amount of money expended for the feeding of the prisoners from 1-4-94 to 31-3-95			The amount of money paid to each prisoner every day.			Remarks.
		The present No. of prisoners in 31-3-94.	The No. of those who are recently admitted this year.	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Tharad.	2	6	46	52	52	$6\frac{64}{73}$	$6\frac{221}{730}$	7	215	10	9	0	1	6	Besides this the state is required to pay Rs. 300 for the food expenses for the prisoners under-going punishments in the superintendency Jail and a prisoner in the lunatic Asylum at Ahmedabad. The total expense on account of the prisoners is Rs. 515-10-0.

Darbar, Tharad State.

Appendix N.

The statements shewing the Proceedings of Schools in Tharad State.

No.	The description of schools.	The No. of students in the register of 31st March 1894.	The No. of students in the register of 31st March 1895.	The average No. of the daily presentees.	Remarks.
1	The state vernacular school in Thaaad.	120	127	97	
1	The village school in Tharad.	57	40	Not averaged.	*Remarks.* The exact No. of students not supplied by the school-masters of Morwada and Oochasan, to the State in time and hence enlisted zero here.
1	The Girls' school in Tharad.	0	16	112	
1	The school in Dudhava.	0	12	Not averaged.	
1	The school in Morwada.	0	0	0	
1	The school in Oochasan.	0	0	0	

Durbar, Tharad State.

Annual Administration Report

of the

THARAD STATE

for the year 1895-96.

134987

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Tharad, 19th July 1896.

No. " of 1896.

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From,

THAKORE ABHESINGJI

of Tharad.

To,

Colonel F. H. JACKSON,

POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT,

Palanpur.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the annual administration Report, of my State for the Official year 1895-96 for your information. This is the second annual report of its kind.

CHAPTER I.—INTRODUCTION.

SITUATION AND SIZE.

This state although classed as a Third Class state stands next to Palanpur and Radhanpur and is situated in the North-West of the Palanpur Superintendency. On the North it is bounded by the Jodhpur state; on the West by the Wao and Suigam Talukas; on the South by the Radhanpur state and the Santalpur, Varahi, Deodar and Bhabhar Talukas. It has an area of about 644 square miles; and a population of about 72163 souls. The number of villages is 158 and the average income is about 50,000 Rupees.

2. This state is divided into Khalsa and Jamia villages. The number of the former is 48 and that of the latter is 110. The State pays no Tribute

either to the British Government or to any other state. It receives a certain amount of money from some of the villages under the Palanpur state, while some of the villages under this state pay a certain amount of money to that state.

3. I have got two sons named Kumar Dolatsingji and Kumar Rayasingji. The younger Rayasingji is lately sent to the Vernacular School to receive primary education, while the elder Kumar Dolatsingji has been sent to the Rajkumar College, Rajkote, and is learning the 4th standard; but, sorry to note that the climate of Rajkote is not congineal to his health. In the latter part of the preceding year he was for the very reason permitted by the Political Superintendent to be kept at Palanpur both for education and medical aid. In March last when he was attacked with the same disease again Mr. Wadington the Principal thereof advised me to take him to some Hilly place. He was then immediately called away from Rajkote and kept in my Grass Beed (weather thereof being very cool in summer) for a fortnight long and was recovered a little. Under these perplexities my heart does not permit his being kept 200 miles away from me, but thinking at the same time he would be better taught at Rajkote either than at Tharad or Palanpur I wish to give him one more trial and he will be sent there at the expiry of the summer vacation.

CHAPTER II.—IMPORTANT EVENTS.

4. On the 27th April last I got myself married with Zadeji of Gunod, a Bhyayad of Gondal, and with Zaliji of Khejadia, a Bhyayad of Vakaner, in Kattyawar. Both these marriages cost me 5334-14-0 Rupees and hence I was compelled to exceed in expenditure given in the last Budget.

5. On the 8th February last Colonel Jackson, during his official tour, settled a long standing dispute between my state and the Mahajans of Tharad. He spared no pains to reason with the Mahajan community which is well known to be obstinate and made the Mahajans understand that the settlement proposed, (by virtue of which they were to get 290 Bavtavas of land equal to about 700 acres,) was fair and amicable, bringing thereby both parties to a compromise. For this act of kindness I and my subjects feel much indebted to Colonel Jackson.

6. Some petty changes in the administrative departments of the state were made in order to make me more able to conduct my state affairs.

7. At about 3 o'clock of the 26th February last we felt a

slight earthquake, which did no damage and lasted only three seconds.

CHAPTER III.—GENERAL CONDITION.

8. In a district like this state where only one harvest can be reaped a year; if the rain falls short by a few inches or exceeds its ordinary limits, the people suffer great distress. In the year under report there being only 7 inches and 35 cents of rain they found it difficult to raise enough crops from the land to supply them with food. They would have earned their livelihood by the fertility of their cattle as described in the last report, had there been a sufficient quantity of grass and rainwater in tanks. But as these means failed owing to the want of rain the state and subjects suffered much during the year. The total rainfall during the year was 7 inches and 35 cents only.

9. The State prosperity depends mainly on monsoon crops and when crops cannot be produced on account of scanty, extraordinary, heavy or untimely rain the state suffers a great loss and to such a loss the state was subjected during the year as it suffered for the last three successive years.

10. Fortunately there was no cattle disease during the year.

11. There was no cholera during the year.

12. In the latter part of the year small-pox raged out violently to such an extent that a candidate vaccinator was specially sent for assisting the vaccinator of this district. They recommenced their work at Tharad and its surrounding villages, excepting the said fact the people remained generally healthy throughout the year.

13. The climate was good all over the villages of the state and rain-water supply in tanks though small, was, as usual, wholesome.

CHAPTER IV.—COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

EXPORT.

14. As stated somewhere else in this report there is no source here in this part of the country to supply us with natural water, and consequently the products of Kharif crops, viz:, Bajree, Mag, Math, Kuree, Buntee, Sesamem, Rape-seed and Caster-oil Seeds are the only things here for commercial business.

15. The principal exports from the State are Ghee, hide &c., as indicated in the last year's report.

16. This state is famous for its kine, bullocks, buffaloes &c. for their

strength and beauty. Horses, mares, sheep and goats are also exported as shown in my last report. (vide paras 37, 38 thereof.)

17. This country produces a large quantity of Kharif crops, when favoured by timely rain. And it being in the vicinity of Cutch, Kattyawar the cotton producing countries, supplies them with as much grain as they want. In the same way it supplies them with the abovementioned good animals. This is the chief source of income to the cultivators and traders here. Were this state not visited by famine during the course of the last three years, it would have been considered to be a thriving one in comparison with the other states under this Agency. At present it is in its fallen condition.

IMPORTS.

18. English piece goods, coloured cloth, country coloured cloth, white and coloured yarns, sugar-candy, sugar, rice, tobacco, spices, salt, timber, iron, copper and brass pots, ivory and such other miscellaneous articles are chief among the imports.

19. If there would have been railway connection, the above-mentioned articles would have been brought and sent on a higher scale than it is being done. People are very anxious to see this State connected with railway. The nearest railway station is Deesa at a distance of nearly 36 miles from Tharad, and thus the traders of Tharad have been compelled to bring and send the articles of merchandise by country carts and camels. By this means of conveyance their profit is consumed to a large extent.

20. Some time ago the people hoped that their long entertained hopes to see this state connected with railway were to be realized by the extension of the railway branch from Deesa to Karanchi. But when the rumour reached their ears that this scheme is not to be carried into effect, their high hopes for this have been frustrated.

21. The income under the heads of export and inport duties amounts Rs. 8160–9–6 which if compared to that of the last year will be found to be less owing to the bad harvest for the want of rain and the obstinacy of the Jamaya Thakardas.

22. Appendix A. will give the details of goods exported and imported from and into this state.

INDUSTRY.

23. Except land cultivation and common trading there are no other

industries of any peculiar kind in this state.

24. The land cultivation here is entirely in the hands of the Rajpoots, Kalbees, and the Rabarees, who form an illiterate class of inhabitants of this part of the country. They adhere to their former mode of husbandry. They grow the same kind of crops which their forefathers did. Their attention is often and often drawn by the State to the production of cotton and tobacco, but in vain. During the year under report the cultivators were supplied with cotton-seeds free of cost, which they tried; but unfortunately the crops failed for want of rain.

25. In other countries the manure is considered to be an important thing in the cultivation of land. But here the case is not so. Though people get it in abundance, it is a nuisance to them; and consequently they do not make use of it for their fields. So they are far from reaping any advantage of it. This is, perhaps, owing to their having had more than enough of land. But now-a-days under the British rule, cultivators are increasing in number. And I hope they will soon come to know the proper value of lands. I also think that circumstances will compell them to grow tobacco, cotton, indigo, and other rich products with the aid of good manure.

26. The cultivators here have an advantage over those of other parts of the country, and that is of having cows and bullocks well-formed, healthy, and strong.

27. The experiment of tobacco plants as referred to, in para 54 of the last year's report, yielded an income of about Rs. 240-0-0 to the State at the expense of Rs. 200-0-0.

28. Here the trade is chiefly in the hands of Banias and Vohoras. They alone export and import goods, it being the chief source of their income.

29. Before the establishment of schools, these traders were hardly able to read and write. But now schools have been opened by the State, and some of their boys go there for their primary education.

30. There are neither mines nor minerals within the limits of the State, as stated in para 47 of the last year's report.

31. There is a class of people here called Khutrees, who give fast colours and prints to country stuffs for females.

CHAPTER V.—FINANCES.

32. According to local usage, the year begins from the 1st of Asad sud of the Sumwat era. The same system of calculation was followed by the State until the time of its going under Govt. attachment during the life time of my lamented father, the late ruler of this State. Since then the system of reckoning time according to Christian era has been in force.

33. Appendix B. is a statement shewing receipts and disbursements of revenue of the year under report. It shows that the revenue from all sources amounts to Rs. 69678-0-11 and deducting there-from Rs. 67287-15-1 which is the total expenditure under all the heads, there remains a balance of Rs. 2390-1-10. The dificit of Rs. 277-13-0 as shown in the last year's report was made good out of this balance for the next year.

34. Upto the middle of the last year, there was a Potdari system i. e. the whole income of the State was entrusted to a banker, called the State Potdar and all payments for the State expenditure were made by him. This system of payment was, in times past, deemed necessary for the security of the State money; but lately it was found to be defective in as much as it made the expenditure of the State exceed its income. To remedy this State of things, Treasury system has, of late, been introduced in abolition of the old Potdaree one. This change, it is hoped, will be found advantageous to the State in many respects.

35. I do not think it necessary to repeat here why the State ran into debts. The reason thereof has been fully commented on in paras 63 to 70 of the report for the last year. But I think it necessary to show here what remedies have been adopted by the State to be free from the present liabilities. For the first time the Budget system was introduced in the State during the course of last year and a certain sum is set apart for the liquidation of the fast debts, and efforts have been made and are being made to curtail the expenditure in such a way that it may not exceed the amount of annual income of the state.

36. Here I should observe that owing to the abolition of the Transit duties this State has suffered much. Elsewhere such a step has undoubtedly shown beneficial results. But unfortunately that is not the case with this State as will be apparent from the following :—

37. This State of mine is divided into two parts, viz, Khalsa and Jamia. I am fully entitled to get export and import duties from the inhabitants of both of them. The Jamia division is more than double of the

Khalsa part of my State. The Khalsa division only is under my direct jurisdiction, while the Jamia one is under the Jurisdiction of the British Government. The Jamindars of the Jamia villages are habituated to take unlawful steps, so as to prevent the lawful recovery of the export and import duties, causing thereby a great pecuniary loss to this State.

38. Again the area of my Taluka being very extensive, I am obliged to employ a large number of servants to cope with the above-mentioned difficulty and to recover the lawful dues from the villages of my State. This is an extraordinary head of expenditure to the State. It can only be remedied by the mercy and justice of the British Government. Here I cannot help mentioning that your honor, our worthy Political Superintendent always takes a warm interest in the wel-fare of the State and when-ever a complaint of the unlawful action of the Jamia Thakardas is made to you, prompt justice is given to the parties.

39. Now the State has introduced Treasury and Budget system, to curtail its expenditure and is trying its best to do everything within its means, I hope it will gradually be improved and developed.

CHAPTER VI.—REVENUE.

40. The Culter system of assessing the crops, as described in the last year's report (para 73), and the narva or cash payment system, as described in para 73 of the same, have now been in force. During the course of the last year efforts were made to prevail upon the cultivators to abide by the introduction of the Vighoti System, but owing to their want of knowledge of the same, they have not yet given their consent to give up the existing Kaltar System for the new one.

41. According to the present Kaltar System the share of the State is settled by a committee of Patels while the crop is standing in the field or taken to the Khalas. Estimate thus made can naturally be in the favour of the farmers. Again by the present system they are not charged for the land, which they leave uncultivated for the maintenance of their cattle out of their respective fields even though some pasture ground is allowed free of tax, to each village.

42. Under these circumstances, they are not inclined to give their consent. If the State were to force this system on them against their will, there is some probability of their leaving the land to the State, as there is ample of waste land all round the State where they can conveniently go

and accomodate themselves at a nominal rent. Here the people care but little for the cultivation and improvement of the soil. As no tax is imposed upon them for pasture grounds, they keep a large number of cattle, and can conveniently make money with the produce of their Ghee, and other things.

43. Thus the Tharad State is not in a position to improve its land revenue. For the present its income in comparison with its area is very small.

CHAPTER VII.—JURISDICTION OVER THE JAMIA VILLAGES.

44. As shown in the preamble of this report, my State is divided into two parts namely Khalsa and Jamia.

45. The Khalsa part is under my control while the Jurisdiction over the Jamia part is exercised by the Tharad Thandar, under the immediate supervision of the Political Superintendent, Palanpur, at the cost of the State it being Rs. 2180 for the year reported on.

46. During the time of my late lamented father this State was placed under attachment from the Government of Bombay who, not being aware of our Jurisdictional rights, were not pleased to empower the guaranteed Karbhari of the State to exercise Jurisdiction as aforesaid, and so a Thandar was appointed by them to exercise the said powers. But soon after the removal of the attachment my father made repeated representations of the matter to Government in such a way as to convince them of our rights, and consequently they were not only pleased to acknowlodge the rights but declared that in 1884 they had exercised the powers over the Jamia villages on *our* behalf. Again on a further representation, the Government were pleased to empower the ruler of the State to nominate the Thandar himself, subject to the approval of the Political Superintendent, Palanpur. The present Thandar is, by virtue of this Resolution, appointed by me in 1890, and paid by the State. But as he has, since then, been working under the supervision of the Palanpur Agency he submits his annual papers direct to the Political Superintendent. This procedure, I beg to say, gives me no knowledge of the ways of his administering Jurisdiction over the so called Jamia villages. Under these circumstances I hope the authorities will be good enough to make a note of this and ask the Thandar to meet my wishes.

47. The Police service over the Jamia villages is performed by the

Palanqur Imperial Police as stated in para 84 of the last year's report.

48. Here I may be allowed to note that this State exercises its Jurisdiction over Jamaya Villages at the annual expense of Rs. 2575.

49. A body of preventive force, made up of 26 foot and 5 mounted Police headed by a Jamadar under the supervision of a Government Inspector, has been placed by the State on the boundry lines of the Marwar and Tharad Parganas so as to prevent the smuggling of opium and salt as desired by Government.

50. The Bombay Government knows well that I am also entitled to recover my sovereign dues from the people of the Jamaya villages. But so long as no sovereign power is given to me my attempts in that direction generally prove fruitless.

51. In bringing the above state of things to the notice of Government I hope that your honor will soon be good enough to recommend me for the necessary power at your earliest convenience.

CHAPTER VIII—POLICE.

52. The strength of the regular police is the same as it had been last year viz 40 foot and 15 mounted. And the total number of village Police Patels and Chokiats, is 315.

53. The village Police Patels and Chokiats are not paid in money. They are allowed for their services certain pieces of land, rent free, from the State; and the village people give them a certain amount of corn, generally Bajari in return of the service they perform to the villages. If the people would not object to their giving certain amount of money instead of land and corn, as they do at present; I wish the Patels and Chokiats, be paid only in money. By adopting this course, it is hoped, they will be more useful than they now are, because in that case their good services will be compensated by promotion, while bad ones will be liable to fines or dismissals.

54. Finding ~~that~~ the services of three Chief Constables for the sake of only 49 villages in the State, as shown in the last year's report, I have reduced the number to one and nominated Mr. Bapurao Balvantrao Bhagwat as the only Police Officer. As for the good services rendered by Mr. Maganlal Narayanjee, the late Chief Constable, he is, I am glad to say, promoted to be the Tehsildar of Morwada.

55. Appendix D. shows the working of Police for the year under

report as compared with that of the preceding year. By comparing the figures it will be seen that 104 offences were reported to the Police against 87 in the preceding year, giving an increase of only 17. The number of persons arrested was 118 against 103 showing an increase of 15 over the last year. The number sent for trial was 117 against 97 in the previous year, while that of the accused persons convicted was 53 against 71. Further it will be seen that 64 cases were discharged or acquitted against 26 in the last year.

56. The statement E herewith attached shows that the value of the property stolen during the year under report was Rs. 4678-9-7 against Rs. 3727-0-0, while the property recovered during the year valued Rs. 1347-0-0 against Rs. 466-14-0 for the previous year; the percentage of the value of property recovered during the year being Rs. 29-0-0 against Rs. 12-4-11 for the last year. This shows that the work of the Police had been creditable during the year under report.

57. I am glad to note here that there was no mail robbery during the course of the year reported on.

58. As for the barvatia I am fortunate enough to state that during the year there had been none within the limits of the State.

59. Special Police *Bandobast* was made at the time of annual fairs held at Jauta Lunal, and Asodar within my territory and all of them passed off quietly and peacefully.

60. This department has worked very well during the past twelve months under the Tharad Chief Constable Mr. Bapurao Balvantrao Bhagvat, and my hearty thanks are therefore due of him.

61. Here I may be allowed to state that the State Thander performs the inspection work of the Police stations and the Karbhari of the same is taken to be incharge of the office of the Superintendent of Police.

62. During the year under report Uniform was provided to the Police at the expense of Rs. 256-2-3 it being the first year in taking a step of this kind.

63. No heinous offences of any kind were reported to the Police during the year.

64. The total expenditure incurred during the year for the maintenance of this department was Rs. 4800-0-0 as will be seen from Appendix C.

CHAPTER IX.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

65. The State having had no law of its own to administer justice, this Department is conducted, in accordance with the rules and regulations enacted to govern British territories in India.

66. This State is invested with powers of the District Magistrate under the Criminal Procedure Code and civil suits upto Rs. 10000-0-0 can be registered for my hearing. For the exercise of powers of different grades there are three kinds of courts in the State as shown in para 118 of the last year's report.

67. The result of the working of the different original Civil Courts has been detailed in appendix F., from which it will appear that they have decided 90 cases during the year, showing a decrease of 64. At the close of the year now reported on there were only 16 of the civil suits left in arrears against 29 at the end of the last year. In fact the number of suits registered during the last twelve months was less than that for the last year, the figures being 77 against 126. The reason of this decrease can be ascribed to the crops not having been in a satisfactory state in which case the Plaintiffs (that are generally usurers) find themselves at a loss to get the decrees of the court realized, especially when most of the defendents are no other than cultivators of the land which they possess.

68. Appendix G. shows the average time occupied in deciding civil suits and the average value of the claims settled.

69. No civil appeal was filed during the year under report and there being no appeal left in arrears at the end of the last year the appellate court had no suit on its file for hearing.

70. The number of decrees executed during the year was 156 against 144 of the last year leaving in arrears only 4 yet to be executed.

71. The aggragate proceeds of court fees during the last twelve months amounted to Rs. 594-10-11.

72. The power of hearing Civil appeal against the decisions of the subordinate courts viz those held by the Tharad State Thandar and by the Tehsildar, at Morwada lies with the Karbhari of the State.

73. The powers of hearing regular appeals against the decisions of the court presided over by the State Karbhari, and those of hearing special appeals against the decrees of the lower courts in the State are vested in the Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

CRIMINAL.

74. All the cases filed, during the year in the original Criminal Courts, have been duly decided by the Magistrates holding the offices of the State.

75. Appendix K shows the nature and class of offences brought to the notice of the Criminal Courts, and the number of the accused persons brought before them for trial. It will further show how the accused persons were dealt with by the said Courts.

76. Statement L. shows the punishments inflicted by the different Criminal Courts.

77. No case was committed to the court of Sessions during the year.

78. There were three criminal appeals admitted during the year, two of them having been decided, one only remained in arrears.

79. The total amount of fine levied during the year was Rs. 1570, the amount recovered being only Rs. 479-5-6.

80. The property destroyed by the breaking of fire was worth Rs. 1955 during the year.

81. The number of lives extinguished from drowning was three during the year under report as against 5 during the last year.

82. In conclusion I should like to express my thanks to the Karbhari Mr. Raghunathrao Vinayakrao Pandit and to Messrs Mehta Keshavlal Zoomchand, State Thandar and Maganlal Narayanji Joshi Tehsildar of Morwada, for the satisfactory discharge of their duties.

83. The Karbhari's Court exercises the power of hearing appeals against the decisions of the Tharad State Thandar and the Morwada Tehsildar.

84. The sessions powers and the Criminal Appellate Court powers are exercised by the Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

CHAPTER X.—JAILS AND LOCKUPS.

85. There is one Jail at Tharad and one lock-up at Morwada.

86. The appendix M. shows the total number of prisoners at the close of March last the figures being just the same with that of the last year. The prisoners sent to Jail during the year were 12.

87. The rate of subsistence allowance per head of prisoners per diem is one anna and a half. This and other expenses such as clothing &c., amounted to Rs. 200. Besides the said amount the State pays Rs. 90-8-0 and Rs. 300-0-0 per year on account of maintenance charges respectively of the lunatics

at Ahmedabad, and the prisoners transported there for life imprisonment.

88. The Jail is entrusted to the care of a Jailor and a party of five police Constables for its guard.

89. Prisoners are made to work on the roads, garden and other business of public utility.

90. There is an accommodation made in the Jail for prisoners under trial as recommended by the Political Superintendent in submitting my last year's report to Government.

91. Supervision over the Jail and the lockup at Morwada continues as satisfactorily as it was last year.

92. The Hospital Assistant daily visits the Jail and gives the prisoners proper medical aid.

CHAPTER XI.—EDUCATION.

93. The number of primary schools in the State is the same with that of the last year.

94. The Appendix N. will show the number of pupils educated in the said schools and the average daily attendance. Out of these schools there are 2 indeginous ones where mere rudiments of the vernacular language are taught to boys attending them.

95. A gymnasium is attached to each of the schools at Tharad, Morwada, and Uchosan, and some boys attend the same with advantage to themselves.

96. This department being under the supervision of a Deputy Inspector, and the schools mentioned above are examined by him. The last year's result of all the schools was satisfactory.

97. The number of girls attending the school here was 17 at the close of the year against 16 of the last year. Their average daily attendance being 13.4 seems to be satisfactory. They are taught only upto the 2nd standard in vernacular.

98. On the 7th November last when my Kumar Raysingji was first sent to school, all the pupils attending the schools, including those of the girl's school were given a treat by the Durbar. He is at present receiving primary education at the vernacular school here.

99. The total expense incurred during the year for the maintenance of this department was Rs. 971-5-11 exclusive of the cost of Rs. 200 spent on school-house, repairs, and the distribution of annual prizes to pupils.

100. The girl's school is now accommodated in the vernacular school for boys and a separate building, the foundation stone of which was laid by Colonel W. A. Salmon, the late Political Superintendent, Palanpur, is in course of being built. It would have been finished by the end of the year, had the timber ordered from Ankleshwar and other places got in time. It will be completed before the end of the next year.

101. The village school Master named Liladhar, being of a good disposition, has been popular at Tharad.

102. The State Karbhari occasionally visits the schools and takes much interest in their welfare.

CHAPTER XII.—MEDICAL.

103. The number of out-door patients under treatment on the register of the Tharad Dispensary at the close of the preceding year was 16 and the number admitted during the year under review, was 1005 which give the total of 1021. Out of this number 919 patients were cured, 88 absented of themselves and 7 died leaving at the close of the year, only 7 patients to begin with next year.

104. The number of indoor patients admitted during the year was 12 which, when added to the two remaining under treatment at the close of March Last, give the total of 14. Of these 12 were cured and sent home, one proved fatal, and one under treatment for the next year.

105. The number of State Jail prisoners treated as patients during the year was 7 of whom 5 were cured and 2 continued for further treatment.

106. The number of Thana Jail prisoners admitted for treatment was 3 and all of them were cured.

107. Of the minor operations, which were as many as 20, none, I am glad to state, turned out unsuccessful during the last twelve months.

108. As for major operations there was none brought to the dispensary during the year under report.

109. There were only 2 cases for Post Mortem examination.

110. Of the 5 Dhatura poison cases the life of each man was saved from being lost.

111. During the year under report the Thermometer was found to take its rise from 48 d. to 110 d. against 59 d. to 110 d. This indicates that we had cold wheather more severe than in the preceding year.

112. Among other diseases of common occurrence the people of the State were found, during the last twelve months, to suffer from fever, liver complaint, Debility, Ringworm, Gonorrhœa, guniworm and the like. The last mentioned disease was found here to take a violent form and, I am sorry, no remedy can as yet, in these cases meet with specific results.

113. The cost of the medical staff here including contingent charges of the Dispensary amounted to Rs. 400 during the year. This when added to Rs. 200 spent on purchasing medicines makes up the total expenditure of Rs. 600 under this head.

114. The Hospital Assistant Mr. Bapalal Pramanand Dave, though not a trained medical pupil, does his work well. He being a painstaking man, seems to be popular.

CHAPTER XIII.—MUNICIPALITY.

115. This institution commenced its operation at Tharad as lately as the year 1894-95, and has been, since then, under the supervision of the State Hospital Assistant Mr. Bapalal.

116. The work of cleaing all the public roads is regularly done by paid Bhangees.

117. As promised in my last year's report I earnestly desire to have public roads lighted at night, and soon as funds would justify my adopting the measure I shall be glad to fulfil my promise.

118. No tax has yet been imposed on the inhabitants of Tharad to meet the annual expenses of the Department, and the demand of Rs. 300 for the payment of servants was, during the year under review, met by the State.

119. There are 7 fresh water wells in this town. The water thereof is found to be as healthy as it ought to be. But so long as there is an accumulation of rain water in the Tank here most of the people get water for drinking pnrposes from there.

CHAPTER XIV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

120. First of all want of funds is the difficulty I have to encounter in establishing a separate Department of this kind. For the present it is the Revenue Officer of the State that looks after the such a business as can be said to belong to the Public Works.

121. The girl school.—The foundation stone of this building was laid by Colonel W. A. Salmon, the late Political Superintendent, while here on

his tour in the Districts. During the year now reported on half of the building was raised at an expense of Rs. 154-6-6. The building was left un- finished only because the timber required for it was not at hand. There is every hope of our finishing it before close of March next.

122. During the year under report some ordinary repairs to the Dispensary and school houses were executed.

123. The building of the fresh water well newly dug outside the town of Tharad has been completed before the close of March last. A small bungalow in the vicinity of this well was being built and is now complete for the use of some respectable visitors of the place. The cost of this building was Rs. 828-2-3. Some repairs were also made to the tank in Jangada.

124. Water supply is always scanty and the nearest river from here being more than 35 miles off no irrigation work could even be dreampt of by the State.

CHAPTER XV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

VACCINACTION.

125. To carry on the vaccine operations in the State there is a vaccinator nominated by Government and paid by the State. The work done by this vaccinator is supervised by an Assistant Superintendent of vaccination incharge of the Palanpur Division. The number of vaccinated children during the year was 771 and the number of revaccinated ones was 2. In the lattar part of the year when the smallpox raged violently the department had sent one additional vaccinator, called a candidate vaccinator. The vaccinators worked very diligently, and recommenced many children at Tharad and its surrounding villages in February last. Besides the supervision of the vaccine operations by the Assistant Superintendent, the vaccination work was examined by an Assistant Medical Officer specially sent for the purpose during the month of March last.

126. The State pays an annual sum of Rs. 2956-0-0 to the Superintendency for the maintenance of the department.

TELEGRAPH.

127. There is no telegraph office within the limits of this State and the nearest office is at the Deesa Camp about 36 miles from my principality.

128. There is no Printing Press or any kind of mill in this State

as noted in the last year's report.

LIBRARY.

129. Library was first established in the year 1879 and entrusted to the care of the vernacular school master here. The school masters though they are paid nothing for the work, generally pay attention to such institutions and try to make them more useful. There is a small stock of vernacular books and some newspapers are also subscribed for at the expense of the State. No fees are levied on persons taking benefit of the institution.

POSTAL SERVICE.

130. There are two branch Post offices in the State, one is at Tharad and the other at Morwada. The work at both the places is performed by the vernacular school masters. They are authorized to receive money orders and insured bangees at some renumeration from Government.

131. Although the postal work is thus carried on frugally through the agency of school Master, I think it would be more convenient than now to establish an independent Post office empowering the officer to perform all the functions connected with the Department.

CHAPTER XVI.—CONCLUSION.

132. In coming to the concluding portion of my poor attempt of submitting this short report to your honour I humbly beg to draw your attention to the several reforms introduced by me in administering the affairs of my State during the course of the preceding year and the year now reported on. As the reforms, above allowed to, can easily be referred to the Chapters V, VI and VIII of this report I think your honour will see that they are based on mere principles of economy, without which the existing condition of the State cannot be, sooner or later, expected to improve. Your honour will also find that with this understanding I have, of late, been trying my best to effect some improvements in the working of each and all Departments of my State.

133. As regards some of the past and present circumstances connected with the State it is well known to your honour that it has run into a heavy debt; but your honor also knows the fact that during the life time of my father, the late ruler of the principality, he had repeatedly to fight his case hard in recovering his lost Jurisdiction over the Jamia villages, Vide Chapter VII; and this he could not do without putting the State to a great expense. This I think was then quite unavoidable a circumstance for

a chief of his position, and hence the debt.

134. Now as for the means of paying off the State debt above referred to, I can only depend on two different things–viz: (1) The mercy of Providence in giving the people of my State timely and enough of rain for good harvest so as to enable me and my subordinates to collect the whole of land revenue with arrears of the past years. (2) The wise policy of administration which is under considration and is being taken advantage of as far as my abilities can suggest me. With these means, I entertain hopes of being able to get free from the debt which has, of late, been a mere burden to the State.

135. It is also quite natural for me to express my sincere hope of being soon invested with powers to be exercised over the Jamia villages belonging to the State. As the Government have already acknowledged my right for the same it now remains with your honour to represent matters in their true light in kindly recommending me for the said powers, without which all my attempts and hopes of putting the State on a satisfactory footing would be of little worth.

136. It will not be out of place here to express my hearty thanks to Messrs Keshavalal Zoomchand, Meghraj Kothari Revenue Kamdar, Bapurao Balvantrao Bhagvat the Chief Constable, Desai Bhukan Kanji and Nathu Desai the Custom Sar Karkun, for the energy, zeal, honesty and good work they have done during the year under report.

137. Before concluding it is my boundened duty to express with thanks that your worthy honour has with the usual alacrity of mind, and promptitude in action, never failed to give me good advice when needed in the management of all the important affairs of the State. This, I acknowledge is the outcome of the keen interest you have at heart for the welfare of my State. With these few expressions of my gratitude towards you I humbly beg to pray God for your long life and prosperity.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Chief of Tharad.

Appendix A.

Statement shewing the Export and Import goods in Tharad State for the year 1895-96.

Export goods.					Import goods.				
Name of the goods.	Weight in mounds	Price Rs	As.	P.	Name of the goods.	Weight in mounds	Price Rs	As.	P.
Bajary.	36368	45460	0	0	Sugar candy.	270	2160	0	0
Mag.	9528	14112	,,	,,	Sugar.	1800	11700	,,	,,
Math.	5404	5404	,,	,,	Spices.	5000	50000	,,	,,
Gawar.	10160	8000	,,	,,	Oil.	151	1057	,,	,,
Wheat.	128	200	,,	,,	Tamarind.	18	27	,,	,,
Seasamem.	1220	2500	,,	,,	Salt.	3221	6442	,,	,,
Rapeseed.	1010	2020	,,	,,	Tobacco.	2276	11380	,,	,,
Caster oil-seeds.	1200	1200	,,	,,	Rice.	900	2700	,,	,,
Ghee.	2500	35000	,,	,,	Wheat.	2016	3024	,,	,,
Wool.	200	2000	,,	,,	Gram.	200	450	,,	,,
Peacock-feathers.	9	180	,,	,,	Piece goods.	2500	62500	,,	,,
Horns and bones.	1350	675	,,	,,	Cotton-thread	350	5250	,,	,,
Khokhan.	150	1500	,,	,,	Iron.	1278	5112	,,	,,
Kaliga-seeds.	60	60	,,	,,	Brass and Copper	10	250	,,	,,
Miscellaneous articles.	250	2500	,,	,,	Wooden and glass Bangles.	95	760	,,	,,
Bullocks and calves.	873	26190	,,	,,	Ivory.	16	6400	,,	,,
Buffaloes.	75	3000	,,	,,	Sajikhar.	140	280	,,	,,
Camels.	30	1500	,,	,,	Indigo	8	480	,,	,,
Sheep and goat.	3510	3510	,,	,,	Timber.	800	3200	,,	,,
Skins.	2300	4600	,,	,,	Hydes.	1150	4600	,,	,,
Total mounds.	69537	120811	,,	,,	Jogry.	6273	18819	,,	,,
Number.....	6788	38800	,,	,,	Miscellaneos articles.	900	2700	,,	,,
		159611	,,	,,					

Appendix B.

Abstract shewing the Income and expenditure of the Tharad State. from the 1st April 1895 to the 31st March 1896.

No.	Receipts Items.	Rs.	As.	P.	No.	Expenditure Items.	Rs.	As.	P.
1	Income accrued from land(Vaje in kind) Cash and Jame.....	33290	14	0	1	Private expenditure of Thakore Sahib	7908	10	10
2	Custom duties.....	8160	9	6	2	Expenditure for the Zanana.....	1273	0	0
3	Opium duties.....	8328	7	0	3	Expenditure of Koomar Dolat-			
4	Fine and Court fees.....	1625	7	0		singji to gether with College fee at			
5	Income of Najarana, Ijara &c...	3272	11	5		Rajkot.....	1942	9	6
					4	Expenses of koomar Raysingji...	420	0	0
					5	Expenditure for the feeding and			
						saddlery of the Sate horses.....	3930	1	3
					6	Expenses incurred after the			
	Total....	54678	0	11					

			death of the late Thakore saheb & zaliji.....	150	11	9
		7	Cost of grass for the horses and cattle.....	1135	11	1
		8	Guest Expenses.....	822	12	7
		9	Charity.....	1351	6	7
		10	Buildings and repairs.....	2115	2	9
		11	Frontier preventive establishment	2017	7	9
		12	Pay of Thandars& Karkuns.....	2235	7	1
		13	Expenses on the marriage of the Thakore sahab.....	5334	14	0
		14	Expenses on account of institutions of Public Utility.....	2008	14	0
		15	Public works.....	1402	5	3
		16	Payment of the establishment including of Police force.....	13326	14	6
		17	Prisoners feeding and Clothing			

					expenses and Contribution.....	482	8	6
				18	Songsters.....	201	4	0
				19	Presents to Bhats & c.....	206	0	0
				20	Office Contingent.....	397	3	3
				21	State letigation & Miscellaneous...	3624	14	5
				22	Expenses of pata & Maintenance	15000	0	0
					Total.....	67287	15	1

Darbar, Tharad State.

Appendix C.

Tharad Stete. Tha statement shewing the number of paid Police Force in the year 1895-96.

Mouted.	Foot.	Total number of Police men.	Total expenditure.	REMARKS.
15	40	55	4800-0-0	

Durbar, Tharad State.

Appendix D.

The statement shewing the working of the Police of the Tharad State in the year 1895-96.

No.	The name of the state.	The number of offences reported to the Police.		The number of persons arrested.		The number of persons sent for trial.		The number of persons convicted.		The number of persons acquitted or discharged.		The percentage of persons from arrested to convicted.		The percentage of persons sent to take their trial to convicted.		Remarks.
		1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	
1	Tharad.	87	104	103	118	97	117	71	53	26	64	70.58	44.9	72.1	45.3	

Durbar, Tharad State.

Appendix E.

Tharad State. The statement showing the disposal of stolen property for the year 1895-96.

The name of the State.	The property stolen.				The amount of recoveries.				Average.				Remarks.
	1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	
Tharad State.	3727	1 0	4678	9 9	466	14 0	1347	0 0	12	4 11	29	0 0	

Durbar, Tharad State.

Appendix L.

The statement shewing the nature of punishments inflicted by the Criminal Court of the Tharad State in 1895-96.

No.	The name of state.	Punished by whipping.	Punished by fine.	Imprisonment for six months and within six months.	Imprisonment for more than a year and less than two years.	Imprisonment above oneyear and not exceeding two years.	Punishment of Transportation.	Death.	Total.	Remarks
1	Tharad	0	25	35	6	2	0	0	0	

Darbar, Tharad State.

Appendix G.

The statement shewing the average time required in deciding civil suits and shewing the average value of the decided claims in 1895-96. Tharad State.

The name of the courts.	The No. of suits.		The No. of days.		The value of the decided suits.		The average days.		The average value of the decided cases.		Remarks.
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96	1894-59.	1895-96.	
The Karbari's court.	8	7	24	42	2081-0-0	3540-0-0	3	6	51-0-1	505-12-6$\frac{6}{7}$	
The Thander's court.	106	74	190	244	3608-13-3	3271-5-0	1$\frac{42}{53}$	3$\frac{11}{77}$	34-0-8$\frac{79}{106}$	44-3-3$\frac{27}{37}$	
The Tehsildar's court.	12	9	23	24	736-4-0	491-7-0	1$\frac{11}{12}$	2$\frac{2}{3}$	45-2-5$\frac{3}{4}$	45$\frac{2}{3}$	
Total.	126	90	237	310	6426-1-3	7303-4-0	1$\frac{111}{126}$	3$\frac{4}{9}$	51-0-1	81-2-4	

Durbar, Tharad State.

Appendix K.

Sstatement shewing Class and Number of Criminal cases reported and decided by the original Criminal court of Tharad State in the year 1895-96.

No.	Name of the state.	No. of crimes reported during the year.		The No. of persons inquired and the result there of.															
				Those that remained at the end of the previous year.	Suits that were inquired into in the year 1895-96.					Total.		Discharged without any inquiry.	Discharged after inquiry	Criminals proved.	Suits criminals committed and those sent for explanation	The No. of persons remaining at the end of the year.	Those that were dead fled away and trans ferred.	The remaining criminal suits at the end of the year.	Remarks
					Detectd by the Police.	By warrants.	By summons.	By themselves.	By transference to the state.	1894-95	1895-96								
		1894-95.	1895-96.																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Tharad.	133	180	0	134	2	12	3	„	168	151	71	12	69	0	0	0	0	

Durbar, Tharad State.

Appendix F.

The statement shewing the civil suits disposed of in 1895-96 in the Tharad State.

No.	The name of the state.	Name of the Court.	The Nos. of the suits on Register at the end of the year.	The Nos. of suits filed in this year	Total.	The No of suits decided.		Remainder.		Remarks.
						In 1894-95	In 1895-96	In 1894-95	In 1895-96	
1	Thrad State.	Karbhari.	11	5	16	8	7	8	1	
		Thandar.	16	62	78	106	74	4	0	
		Tesildar. Morwada.	2	10	12	12	9	1	2	
		Total.	29	77	106	126	90	29	16	

Durbar Tharad State.

Appendix N.

The statement shewing the Proceedings of Schools in Tharad State for the year 1895-96.

No.	The description of schools.	The No. of students in the register of 31st March 1895.	The No. of students in the register of 31st March 1896.	The average No. of the daily presentees.		Up to what standard the boys are taught.	Remarks.
				1894-95	1895-96		
1	Tharad	127	113	97	86	Up to the sixth standard.	
2	Tharad Girl school	16	17	13.4	9	Up to the second standard.	
3	Morwada.	43	48	24.3	25	Up to the sixth standard.	
4	Oochosan	18	21	14	15	Up to the fifth standard.	

Durbar, Tharad State.

Annual Administration Report

of the

THARAD STATE

for the year 1896-97.

Tharad, June 1897.

To,

Colonel F. H. JACKSON,

POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT,

Palanpur.

Sir,

I beg most respectfully to herewith submit for your honour's information the accompanying Annual Report of the administration of the State for 1896-97. I confidently hope that your honour will find, on a perusal thereof that the various affairs of the State under all its departments have been managed with care, attention and ability.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your honour's most obedient servant,

Chief of Tharad.

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Annual Administration Report of the Tharad State for the year 1896-97.

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I. INTRODUCTION.

This is the third annual report of its kind. The beneficial effects resulting from giving publicity to the details of the past year's administration are well-known in these days of peace and progress. Every such effort at the end of one year proves to be an effective stimulus to the introduction of useful reforms in the coming year. Words, like the Tartar's bow, often turn round and produce a magic effect upon the mind of the speaker himself. But beyond all, the favourable review taken by the Political Superintendent of the last two reports and the kind remarks passed by the Bombay Government on my first trial in this direction, have proved to be a real encouragement to me in the undertaking of this important task.

2. This state stands third among the 11 states, including Palanpur and Radhanpur, comprised in the Palanpur Superintendency. Its area is about 644 square miles; its population is of 72163 souls according to the last cencus; the number of villages under it is 158; and the average income is of about 50000 rupees.

3. Of the various events and changes which have made the year 1896-97 the most conspicuous in the annals of this State, the abolition of the old Siccai Rupee currency and the substitution of the British Indian Rupee in its stead deserves to be given a prominent place in this resume of the past year's account. This old currency was not only worn, clipt and degraded below its standard value in various other ways, but as must naturally follow from its nature, its depreciation in value went on increasing every day and its exchange rate was never steady. Its abolition had been long felt to be an undeniable necessity and so the occasion for it was welcomed on all sides. When once its abolition was determined upon and the question of the introduction of some other coin was raised, both expediency and loyalty to the benign British Government at once suggested the introduction of the Kaldar Rupee to fill its place. The whole question

was deeply thought of and after receiving the valuable advice of Colonel F. H. Jackson, the Politlcal Superintendent, Palanpur, which was most cordially proffered and readily listened to, this important change was effected. It is confidently hoped that the readiness with which this measure was introduced will be duly appreciated by Government.

4. The opinion of the Bombay Government expressed on a reference being made to that high authority by the Political Superintendent on the subject of the Giras of Waghela Wakhatsing my Bhyad and communicated to me by the Political Superintendent by his Memo No. 850 of the 9th March 1897 is also a matter of no less importance to this Jagir. The opinion as contained in the said Memo is expressed in the following choice and most unqualified terms. "Government are of opinion that the document of 1837 must be read by the light of the custom of the state and literally and strictly. The document of 1837 gives the village of Bhordu to Nanee Sodhi wife of Parbatsing and the village of Lunal to Mohotee Sodhee, wife of Parbatsing and Government are of opinion that these two villages must be held to have been given specifically to these ladies and they should *prima facie* by reason of their death revert to the state". An order for execution is soon expected to be issued by the Political Superintendent upon this decree of the high tribunal.

5. Justice has been also done to me in another Girasi case which was being investigated into during the year under report in the court of the Assistant Political Superintendent. The suit of Waghela Chatursingjee Bhupatsingjee of Tharad, claiming to obtain possession of the Dela named Jaghra has been dismissed with costs by the Assistant Political's decision of the 29th March 1897.

6. Mr. Ragunathrao Pandit, my late Karbari having resigned his post on the 6th of June 1896 as he was offered a good post under the Rhadhanpur administration Mr. Keshavlal Jhumchand who was then serving the State as state Thandar was appointed to succeed him in the post. It gives me much pleasure to note here that he has performed the onerous duties of his office in a most satisfactory manner and that the experience gained by him while serving the state in different capacities in the previous years has proved to be of great value in introducing many desirable and important changes in the state administration, and in regulating the finances. The post of the State Thandar which was left vacant was given to

Mr. Bapurao Bulvantrao in due recognition of his services in this state.

7. Every effort was made during the year under report to extricate the state from financial difficulties and the results achieved by these efforts will be treated of fully in the chapter on finance. A budget was planned as early as in the year 1894, but it was not strictly followed till July 1896 when a new budget for 1896-97 was made. This budget was approved of by the Political Superintendent and was adhered to from the first of July 1896. The success in this respect has contributed much to the success of the administration in the year under review.

8. A very important change in the organization of the Village Police of the state has been begun in the year under report. The Pasaitas who from the strength of the Village Police enjoy free lands in lieu of service and also receive payments of a certain quantity of corn from the people. Their salaries are roughly estimated by the valuation of the rents of lands under them. But as they are not paid in cash terms, they perform their services in a some-what reluctant manner. A change in the mode of their remuneration was regarded to be highly desirable and the reform was first introduced in the Morwada Taluka on the first of November 1896. The details of it will be treated of at a proper place.

9. Colonel F. H. Jackson, the Political superintendent, Palanpur, arrived here on the 16th January 1897 during his official tour and he did me the favour of staying here for four days. The terms on which my long-standing account with Parikh Amba Motichand was settled were explained to him and the site of the Jangad Bir, which had been the subject of a long dispute between my state and the Mahajans of Tharad and which dispute was amicably compromised by his persuations to the parties on the 8th of February 1895, was again reviewed by him. The kind regard which he has always shown for the welfare of my state has layed me under a heavy indebtedness to him.

10. The Assistant Political Superintendent arrived here on the 4th February 1897 and was pleased to stay here for four days.

11. Some of the old sepoys of the state who were unable to perform active service were given pensions and their places were filled up by other fit men. This system, known by the name of "Parvarsi", is also a new feature introduced in the administration of the state during the last year.

12. Upto the beginning of the last year when any servant of the

state went into the Taluka or outside of it for state service his actual expenses were given by the state. This system was found not to act well and so, regular travelling allowances were fixed for all the servants of the state upon the bases of the salaries received by them, during the year under review. The reform has indeed proved to be a great improvement upon the old indefinite system.

13. The year was one of general prosperity. An increase in revenue and a regulation of expenses materially improved the condition of the state treasury. It was able to meet with all the regular demands upon it besides paying the previous debts to the amount of Rs. 10600-10-6. The salaries of servants were payed of regularly every month.

14. It is also a matter of great satisfaction that Kunvar Dolatsingji the heir-apparent has fully recovered his health during the last year. Mr. C. W. Waddington, the Principal of the Rajkumar college has expressed his opinion of Dolatsingji's health, study and character in the following terms at the end of the first term of 1897. "He is very intelligent and assiduous and has made a good progress in every subject. I have been much pleased to see his health greatly improved and hope that he will hence forth show more activity in the field of games and exercises. His behaviour is quite satisfactory". I am highly obliged to the Principal for the fatherly care and attention bestowed by him on the study and health of Kunvar Dolatsingji.

15. I had a great mind to undertake a pilgrimage to Kasi as it is mythologically believed by the Hindus to lose all its *mahatam* (religious efficacy) before the Sumvat year 1956. But having regard to my financial circumstances I have thought it wise to put off the design for some time.

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II. GENERAL CONDITION COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

16. The total amount of rain-fall during the year under report was 28 inches and 79 cents. In the year 1895-96 the rain-fall had amounted to 7 inches and 35 cents and in the year 1894-95 to 14 inches, from which it appears that the amount of rain in the last year exceeded by far that of the previous years.

17. But a greater portion of this amount fell within a fortnight of the beginning of the monsoon season. This excess of rain in the beginning proved beneficial to the growth of corn plants in the new fields (fields

brought under cultivation only a few years ago) but injurious to old fields in which an over-growth of weeds obstructed the growth of corn plants. The want of sufficient rain in the latter part of the season was also some-what felt.

18. The out-turn of crops though not very great, was satisfactory when compared with that of the last two years, and again the deficiency in the amount of produce was nearly counter-balanced by the high prices which the produce fetched.

19. Though the hardships of famine were experienced during the last year in some parts of India, general prosperity was to be seen in this country. Indeed on account of famine else-where high prices of cereals ruled here also. But as men of all professions here either keep fields and till them (as in the case of farmers, artisans, tailors, barbers, &c.) or possess some indirect interest in the produce of land and the prices realized by it (as in the case of traders and money-lenders) high prices of themselves alone cannot do any harm in this part of the country. The average prices which ruled here in the year under report and the year preceding it are as under:—

year.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Mutt.	Gram.	Moong.	Rice.
	Pounds per rupee.					
1895-96.	35	25	47	30	35	14
1896-97.	31	18	33	19	23	12

20. By a reference to Appendix A. annexed herewith which is a statement approximately showing the weight in mounds with price of the chief articles of export and import, the names of these articles will be seen at a glance. The export trade was greatly carried on as high prices of the chief paoducts of this country were to be realized else-where. But the import trade suffered very much on account of the plague which have been raging at Bombay and other localities from October last.

21. The extreme amount of heat as indicated by the rise of the Thermo-

meter to 115 degrees in the year under report led to the out-break of cholera in the Taluka. In all 392 persons were attacked with it, but only 138 cases proved fatal. Specific medicines were freely supplied to the people suffering from this disease. No case of cholera occurred in the Tharad town. With this exception the general health of the people remained good.

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III. REVENUE.

22. The old "Cultar" system of assessing the crops is still in vogue. The economical advantages which accrue both to the state and the people from the Vighoti system of land assessment are many and undeniable. But though all attempts are being tried at the introduction of the Vighoti system, it is still deemed to be a question of time. The reasons why this highly desirable change is retarded and the manner in which I mean to surmount the various difficulties in its way are worthy of consideration as showing that the valuable advices of the learned Political Superintendents in this respect have been always drawing my special attention.

23. It is noted in the previous year's reports that the people of this country are generally characterized by their apathy to work and fear of reform. These very characteristic features ought to be ascribable to some inherent causes, which are not far to seek. There are both historical and natural causes which account for them.

24. This disinclination for work and fear of reform which are also more or less the characteristics of all the people of India may be properly regarded to have resulted from a long period of misrule before the establishment of the British sovereignty in India. But the peace and security which came in with the British rule are the sure, though slow, specific remedies of this mental disease. The diminution in the force of this weakness in different parts of India has been in proportion to the period of time since which each has been enjoying the valuable boons of the present sovereignty.

25. The natural reasons apply only to this country. Only one crop (the monsoon crop) is producible in the course of the whole year and the people often have but little work to do in the other seasons. The water in the wells is so deep that if it is used for irrigation the produce turns out insufficient even to cover the labour-cost. These circumstances have made the people what they are at present.

26. The people also fear that if this one crop fails they would be

unable to pay the state dues if they are fixed according to the Vighoti system.

27. Indeed it is true that if the Vighoti system is introduced, the land revenue of the state is sure to increase at least by half and the people also are as certainly to be benefitted by it. But it is a dangerous experiment to press the matter hard upon the people so long as their prejudices are not removed. The question requires a very delicate handling.

28. It may well be hoped that a few more years of peace and security, will not fail to teach the people the benefits of having the state dues fixed in a definite manner. But it is not meant to say that the state should so long remain inactive in this respect. One practical scheme has been already adopted during the current year to show to the people the advantages accruing to them from the Vighoti system and is calculated to pave the way of the said new system.

29. Individual cultivators are being prevailed upon to accept a new lease of lands for a term of ten years by the terms of which they are to be allowed to keep certain Bavtas of land (an unit of land measurement equal to 4 Bighas) on the yearly payment of 3 or 4 rupees per Bavta according as the land is of a lower or a higher quality, which payment is not to vary during the whole term of the lease. A good number of cultivators have consented to accept this lease and lands are being measured for this purpose. I hope to be able to give the statistics of this reform at the end of the current year in the next annual report.

30. It will be seen in the next chapter that the total amount of the income of the state is showing a steady increase. This increase is chiefly to be ascribed to the increase of the revenues derived from land and customs. The amount of land revenue income for the last three years is as under:—

In 1894-95...	Rs	24605-13-	0
„ 1895-96...	„	33290-14-	0
„ 1896-97...	„	34710- 8-	0

31. The income derived from this source is still expected to show an increase every year. More and more waste lands are being brought under cultivation and important changes are being made in the methods of collecting the revenue. These efforts will not fail to be crowned with deserving success.

32. The task of clearing the "Jangad Bir" has been begun and some

small portion of it will be made cultivable before the ensuing monsoon. This "low jungle of Pilu, Babul and Kerda bushes" will give quite a different appearance within a few years.

33. One important Geological change is observed to have taken place at various places in this country. The under ground water level seems to have risen higher. Water which was formerly found at the depth of more than 80 feet is now often found at the depth of about 50 feet. How this change will affect the interests of the cultivators still remains to be seen.

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IV. FINANCE.

34. The financial year in this state begins on the 1st of April and ends on the 31st of March.

35. By a reference to appendix B, which is a statement showing the receipts and disbursements of revenue for the year 1896-97 it will be seen that the total amount of income on all heads reached to Rs. 73266-15- 3 in the year. Deducting the item of Rs. 15000 which is commonly taken to be the income of the villages given in Patta and maintenance, from the total amount of income the remainder during the last four years stands as under:—

In	1893-94....	....	....	41603- 9-6
,,	1894-95....	....	....	46848-11-0
,,	1895-96....	....	....	52287-15-1
,,	1896-97....	....	....	58266-15-3

36. This steady and well-marked increase in the revenue of the state is worthy of notice. It is chiefly to be ascribed to an increase in the land revenue and the custom duties and indicates a great improvement in both the departments, and a development of the resources of the state.

37. Of the amount of Rs. 58266-15-3 which remains after deducting Rs. 15000 which is the expenditure of Patta and maintenance, Rs. 47666-4-9 were spent after the state expenses and Rs. 10600-10-9 were applied for the payment of the debts of the previous years. It will further appear that the sum of Rs. 47666-4-9 the total amount of expenditures on all heads, consists of three chief items; Rs. 45425-8-3 which is the amount of expenditures incurred on the headings cotained in the budget estimation; Rs. 1640-12-6 which is the amount of expenditure on the subjects not

contained in the budget and spent before the first of July 1896 on which date the new budget was put into force; and Rs. 600 which is the amount of the pay of the Morvada Village Police including the balance in that account.

38. Great care was taken not to exceed the budget estimation. The excess of Rs. 925-8-3 only in the expenditure when it is remembered that it (expenditure) included Rs. 800 contributed towards the Scott Memorial Fund and Rs. 434-3-8 which were spent after the survey of the 'Jangad Bir' conclusively shows the success with which my efforts at economy were attended during the year under review. The success is the more commendable as it was achieved in spite of the high prices of the chief articles of consumption in the year.

39. The remarks passed by the learned Political Superintendent with regard to the finances of the state in his last Annual Administration report of the Palanpur Superintendency have chiefly drawn my and my Karbari's attention towards placing this department on a more definite footing. Hemraj Khoobchand who had served the state for a long time as a treasurer has been assigned the sole duty of settling all the out-standing accounts of the state and a new treasurer has been appointed to carry on the treasury business.

40. On account of the reasons given in the reports of the previous years, my Jagir had been burdened with two kinds of debts (chiefly incurred in the time of my father, the late Thakore); debt owing to the state banker and the petty debts owing to the state officials and servants. Of these the latter was of a more pressing character and it is a matter of great satisfaction that nearly the greater portion of it to the amount of Rs 10600-10-9 has been paid up during the year under report. This Judicious step has improved the state of the treasury. The salaries of the state servants including the Jamia Thandar and the Frontier Preventive Police are now being regularly paid. Miscellaneous debts of the previous years to the amount of Rs 7000 about have remained unpaid at the end of the year under review.

41. The sum due to the state banker with interest upto the 19th January 1897 was also ascertained to amount to Rs. 53625-4-0. There is a good chance of paying up some portion of it during the current year.

42. Rs 4500 were borrowed for the purchase of opium in the latter

part of the last year and though it has been nearly paid up, from the sale of opium in the beginning of the current year, this sum has been also included in the amount of debts owed by the state at the end of the year under review.

43. Thus, on a careful and nearly exact calculation the whole amount of debts owed by the state at the end of the year has been found to amount to Rs. 65000, though the item of the unsettled account of the Parikh being only taken in the preceding years as indicating the whole amount of old debts the debt had been then reckoned at Rs. 38000 only. While the debts owing to the state and the sum of the balance at hand (consisting of grain and opium deposits) has amounted to about Rs. 36000. Thus there is a deficit of Rs. 29000 which an economical care for three or four years is expected to make good. Though as some of the accounts still remain to be settled and so, approximate items of them have been taken in settling the amount of debt, balance and deficit, exact statements of these items have not been made, but this approximation approaches to truth as nearly as possible.

44. Thus it will not fail to appear that efforts were made, on the one side to pay of the debts while on the other side to regulate the financial department and that success has been attained in both the directions.

45. The important change in the currency of the state has been noted in the introduction. The rate of exchange for the settlement of debts and liabilities in the new coin was fixed at Rs. 4-12-0, that is to say 100 Kaldar rupees were to be considered equal to 104-12-0 of the Siccai currency. This change at first gave rise to some complications in the merchantile business, but has proved to be a very beneficial measure.

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V. JURISDICTION OVER THE JAMAIYA VILLAGES.

46. Of the 158 villages, under this state, 48 are Khalsa and 110 Jamaiya. How the jurisdiction over the said jamaiya villages which had been formerly exercised by my predecessors lately came to be conducted by a Thandar acting under the Palanpur Superintendency, and how latterly upon the representations of my late lamented father the Government were not only pleased to recognise the right of the Thakore of Tharad to exercise jurisdiction over the Jamia villages, but even to declare that the powers of jurisdiction were simply being exercised on behalf and in the name of

the Thakore have been detailed in para 46 of the last annual report of this state. It is also detailed how upon further representations the Government were also pleased to empower the ruler of the state to nominate the Thandar himself, subject to the approval of the Political Superintendent, Palanpur. Accordingly, the present Thandar was appointed by me in 1890 and is being paid by the state.

47. Though the matter has been touched upon before, the importance of the subject will be my excuse for again repeating my solicitations to the Political Superintendent and the Government to be so graciously pleased as to regard me capable of exercising jurisdiction over the Jamia villages.

48. The various dues which I have a right to levy and which I levy at present in the Jamia villages are well known to the Political Superintendent and the Bombay Government. It is in the collection of these dues that the want of jurisdiction which rightfully ought to be in my hands, is chiefly felt. The Jamia Jamindars place many obstructions in the way of collecting these dues and if smuggling is committed by a private trader in the payment of duties I am obliged to have a recourse to a lengthy procedure to get him punished. I am obliged to incur a great expenditure for the collection of my rightful dues and consequently though my rights are many and extensive, the net yearly out-turn from them amounts to a very small sum.

49. The difficulties which I have to experience for want of jurisdiction cannot remain concealed from the discerning eyes of the Politieal Superintendents and the Government. Colonel F. H. Jackson, our present learned Political Superintendent have passed the following yery able remarks in this respect in the Annual Administration report of the Palanpur Superintendency for the year 1894-95. "Thc Thakore continually harps on the subject of recovering his jurisdiction over these Jamia villages. This concession should be made the reward of a reformed government in Tharad. There are constant disputes going on about the Thakore's right to levy export and import duties in Jamia villages. When transit duties were done away with, a reservation was made about the "Dan" to be taken in these villages and the Thakore is generally within his rights".

50. The wish, which is expressed in the said remarks that this concession should be made a reward of a reformed government in Tharad has not failed to actuate me to show more and more vigour in the

introduction of beneficial refoms. I have every reason to hope, from the justice and kindness of the Government, that these my humble and just solicitations will not fail to have their desired effect.

51. To prevent the smuggling of opium (in my state consisting of Khalsa and Jamia villages) a force of 26 foot and 5 mounted police including an officer is maintained by me, at an usual yearly expenditure of Rs. 2575. The force is kept under the immediate supervision of an inspector of the customs department of the British Government. During the year under review, good improvements in the force were made. The salaries of the Sawars and the Jamadars were raised and new dresses for men and saddles for horses were supplied. On account of these reasons, the sum spent after the maintenance of the Line has amounted to Rs. 2924-14-8 in the year under review against Rs. 2017-7-9 in 1895-96, Rs. 2617 in 1894-95 and Rs. 2800 as estimated in the budget for 1896-97 under this head. I am obliged to Mr. Chandulal Lalloobhai, the present Inspector for having expressed his satisfaction and good opinion for these improvements in his correspondence with the Political Superintendent. All these things will not fail to show how heartily I help and co-operate with the Government customs Department.

52. The Tharad Thandar establishment which is maintained by me as aforesaid cost me Rs. 2247-15-1 during the year under report.

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VI. POLICE.

53. The strength of the Police establishment remained the same as in the preceding year, with but a slight change. The number of foot-police was raised to 45 from 40 but the numerical strength of the mounted was reduced to 10 from 15. This change was made for the sake of economy as well as efficiency.

54. The salaries of those who deserved of promotion were raised to a due extent and thus the whole force was actuated to show more zeal and attention in the performance of duty.

55. The change in the organization of the village Police as anticipated in para 53 of the last Annual Report of this state was introduced in the Morwada Taluka. All the details of this reformation will be seen at a glance by a reference to Appendix C which is annexed herewith. The people agreed to pay a rupee and a half per house for the maintenance

of this department instead of making payments in kind as before. The number of houses able to bear this tax was ascertained and the yearly outcome from this source was fixed at Rs. 600 according to the calculation. Of this amount the sum of Rs. 534 was determined to be appropriated for the payment of salaries to the Chaukiyats, Pagis and Police Patels, and it was thought advisable to keep in balance the remaining sum of Rs. 66 for every future exigency. The whole affair was placed under the control of Mr. Maganlal Naranji, Morwada Tesildar and the direct supervision of my Karbhari. The Tesildar deserves credit for the care and attention shown by him in this as well as in every other matter and for the nice discretion used by him in the appointments of the Chaukiyats, Pagis, and Police Patels.

56. All these changes could not but tend to produce better results in the working of the Police department. By a reference to Appendix D. which is a table showing the working of the Police during the year under report, it will be seen that the number of offences reported was only 94 as against 104 in the preceding year. This shows an increasing efficiency of the preventive measures adopted to repress crime. In consequence of the decrease in the number of offences, the number of persons arrested and the persons sent for trial has fallen to 92 and 90 from 118 and 117 respectively in the previous year. But in spite of this decrease, the number of accused convicted has risen to 58 from 53. There was a decided increase in the percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested and of the persons convicted to persons sent for trial. The former has risen to 63, from 44.9 and the latter to 64.4 from 45.3 in the preceding year. These results are surely creditable to the police department.

57. The same good results are also visible from another stand point. By a reference to appendix E, in which the value of property stolen ard recovered in 1895-96 and 1896-97 are compared together, it will be seen that the amount of property stolen in 1896-97 was Rs. 3346-6-6 only as against Rs. 4678-9-9 in the preceding year and the percentage of property recovered to property stolen has risen to, Rs. 31-13-4 as against 29 in the preceding year.

VII. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

58. This state exercises the powers of a District Magistrate in cri-

minal cases and is empowered to receive civil suits upto the value of Rs 10,000. The British Indian laws are strictly followed in the administration of justice. The number of the original and appelate civil and criminal courts and the powers with which they are invested remains the same as before.

59. Appendix F. which is annexed here with shows the work done by the three original civil courts. The total number of suits filed in 1896-97 was 211 against 77 in 1895-96 and 126 in 1894-95. This unusually great number of cases filed in the year under report is chiefly to be ascribed to two causes, general prosperity which ruled throughout the year and the speedy justice administered to parties. The number of cases decided has consequently risen to 206 against 90 in the preceding year. Of these as many as 174 were decided by the State Thandar's court. Mr. Bapoorao Balvantrao the State Thandar deserves credit for the despatch and energy shown by him in the discharge of his duties. The work of the Morwada Tehsildar is equally satisfactory. The suits before the Huzur Court being of a greater value and a more intricate nature, require more stricter and detailed investigation. The prolongation of them is often found necessary for the sake of justice. Only 21 cases in all have remained in balance at the end of the year.

60. This speedy administration of justice is even more manifest in criminal matters. By a reference to appendix G, which is a statement showing the working of the three original criminal courts, it will be found that in all 120 cases were filed and all were despatched of within the year. Of these, 59 were decided by the Karbaree's court. No case was left in balance at the end of 1895-96 and none also at the end of 1896-97.

61. Two regular civil appeals were filed in the Karbaree's court of which one was decided, one being left in balance at the end of the year.

62. One criminal appeal was left in balance at the end of 1895-96 and two new were filed in 1896-97. All three were disposed of in the year under report.

63. The proceeds from fine and court-fees amounted to Rs. 1784-2-0 against Rs. 1625-7-0 in the preceding year.

64. Only one man lost his life by drowning during the year under report against 3 in 1895-96 and 5 in 1894-95. No. life was lost by any other accident.

65. Property of tha value of Rs. 55-0-0 only was destroyed by fire during the year under report, while the value of property destroyed by fire in the preceding year was Rs. 1955.

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VIII. JAILS AND LOCK-UPS.

66. There is one jail at Tharad and one lock-up at Morwada. The Morwada lock-up continues to be under the supervision of the Morvada Tehsildar.

67. The total number of prisoners remaining in the jail on the 31st of March 1896 was 12, and 54 were admitted to the jail in 1896-97. Of these 66, 56 were discharged during the year, 10 only remaining in the jail at the end of 1896-97. No prisoner absconded during the year and none died in the jail. The average daily presence of prisoners in the jail during the year under report was 10.5 against 5.3 in the preceding year.

68. The rate of subsistence allowance per prisoner per day is one anna and 6 pies. The diet expenses only cost Rs. 343-14-9 to the state. Besides this, the state had to pay Rs. 91-8-0 and Rs. 236-13-3 on account of the maintenance charges of prisoner Megha Hara who has been kept in the Ahmedabad Lunatic Asylum, and of two other prisoners transported for life, respectively. The total expenses regarding the prisoners amounted to Rs. 674-15-6 in the year under report against Rs. 482-8-6 in the preceding year. The increase in the expenditure is chiefly owing to the increase in the average number of prisoners.

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IX. CUSTOMS.

69. The steady increase in the income derived from the custom duties is worthy of notice, as being one of the chief causes of the increase in the total income of the state. The amount of income derived from this source during the last four years stands as under:—

Year.	Total amount.
1893-94...	5948-14- 0
1894-95...	8980- 7- 0
1895-96...	8160- 9- 0
1896-97...	10318-12- 6

70. The increase would have been even greater had not the plague in Bombay and some other localities discouraged the import trade and had

not the export of grain been prohibited for some time for fear of scarcity in this country by the order of the Political Superintendent, Palanpur. The reason of this increase in income is not to be ascribed only to an increase in trade and the development of the resources of the country, but is also due to the important changes made in the customs department and the arrangements made to repress smuggling.

71. The salaries of two Nakedars and two sepoys were raised, one Nakedar and 3 sepoys were newly appointed and added to the number already existing and a customs Inspector was newly appointed to keep a strict watch upon the Nakedars, and to guide them. A karkoon and a sepoy both newly appointed were also placed under him.

72. There was a great want for regalating and strengthening this department and the results themselves bear out this fact. My karbari deserves much credit not only for finding out the real wants of the department but also for readily supplying them.

73. There is much reason to hope that when Government will be pleased to place the jurisdiction over the Jamaya Villages in my hand, this department will be further strengthened and a great rise in the income will necessarily follow.

X. EDUCATION.

74. The number of schools in the state remains the same as that of the last year. The total number of students attending each school and their average attendance are given in the following table:—

Name of School.	The number of students on the register on 31st March.		The average attendance.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Tharad Vernacular School.	113	133	71	86.5
Tharad Girl's School.	17	27	13.4	13.6
Morwada School.	44	44	25	32
Oochosan School.	21	17	15	12
Total...	195	221	124.4	144.1

75. By a comparison of the number and the average attendance of students in the year under report with those of the preceding year, the beneficial effects of this time of peace and prosperity, of care and attention also become visible in this as in every other department. The total number of students has increased by 26 and there is also an increase of 19.7 in the number of average attendance. The increase in both these respects in the Tharad Girl's school is particularly worthy of Notice.

76. The amount of expenses incurred during the year for the maintenance of this department was Rs 1447-12-8 besides the sum of Rs. 738-9-7 spent after the erection of the new building for the Girl's school in Tharad against Rs. 971-5-11 in the preceding year. This increase in expenditure was chiefly owing to the repairs made in the Morwada and Uchosan school buildings, the former of which cost Rs. 152-13-7 and the latter Rs. 133-2-0.

77. The total sum of Rs. 2186-6-3 spent after the institutions of public instruction during the year under report clearly indicates that no pains and expenses are spared for the bettering of this important department. It is also worthy of notice that of the four school buildings two were repaired and one nearly put on the point of completion during the year under report and that the remaining one (The Tharad boy's school) has been already begun to be repaired during the current year.

78. The heir-presumptive Kumar Raysingjee is regularly attending the Tharad Vernacular school and is making a good progress in his studies.

XI. MEDICAL.

79. The Tharad state Victoria Jubilee despensary is being more and more resorted to by people. The simple manners and easy accessibility of Mr. Bapalal Premanand the hospital assistant in charge prove serviceable to him in winning the good opinion and faith of all sorts of men. It is indeed creditable to him that he has proved successful in convincing the people more and more of the efficacy of refined English medicines.

80. The total number of out-door patients who received treatment in the hospital was 1147 against 1021 in the preceding year; while the number of in-door patients was 15 against 14 in the preceding year.

81. The number of *post mortem* examinations performed in the year was 3 against 2 in the preceding year. 49 minor operations were performed in the year against only 20 in the preceding year.

82. The diseases which are of common occurrence in this country remain the same as mentioned in para 112 of the last annual report.

83. The Thermometer ranged from 50 to 115 degrees in the year while in the preceding year it ranged from 48 to 110 degrees. As is noted before (para 21) the great heat in the summer led to the out-break of cholera in some villages in this Taluka. In all 392 persons were reported to have been attacked with cholera, of whom 138 died of it. These villages were visited by Mr. Bapalal and free medical help was placed within the reach of the people.

84. The total cost of the department during the year under review was 645-11-5 against Rs. 600 in the preceding year.

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XII. MUNICIPALITY.

85. The prevalence of plague at Bombay and its spread in other localities particularly Palanpur, have been instrumental in infusing a greater care and activity in this department. Large heaps of nuisance were removed from the town of Tharad and the sanitary condition of the town was most carefully watched by the State authorities.

86. Quarantine arrangements were made against the people of the plague stricken countries and the Sarsada Bungalow was selected for their temporary residence as there is a fresh water well in its vicinity. By the favour of God the plague instead of spreading further is now on the point of being eradicated even at its most dreadful centres.

87. In accordance with the wish expressed in para 117 of the last annual report, lanterns have been supplied on the public roads at the cost of Rs. 240. The roads are now regularly lighted at night, to the great convenience of the people.

88. Besides this Rs. 77-4-9 were spent during the year under notice for the repairing of roads.

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XIII. PUBLIC WORKS.

89. The construction of the building for the girls' school at Tharad was rapidly carried on through the year under notice. The building will be roofed before the ensuing monsoon season. The sum of Rs 738-9-7 was spent after it during the year.

90. The Morwada and Uchosan scool buildings were repaired, the

former at the expense of Rs 152-13-7 and the latter of Rs 133-2-0. Rs 925-0-9 were spent after improvements and repairs in the Durbar's private buildings.

91. The public roads were supplied with lanterns at the expense of Rs 240 and the repairing of roads cost Rs 77-4-9 during the year under notice.

92. The improvements in the Sarsada well and Bungalow have cost Rs 288-2-9 during the year.

93. Besides these expenditures Rs 800 were contributed towards the Scott Memorial Fund. The Agency Hospital which is now under construction at the expense of the fund, when completed, will indeed prove to be a great boon to all the people of the Agency.

94. The expenses incurred under this head will indeed appear to be more than satisfactory, when it is remembered that a successful effort was being made at the same time to curtail expenditures in all other directions to free the state from financial difficulties.

XIV. RECAPITULATION AND CONCLUSION.

95. From a perusal of the foregoing pages, the reader cannot but have come to the conclusion that the year under review was one of general prosperity, and was fraught with many important events and beneficial changes. The abolition of the old depreciated Sikkai currency and the substitution of the British Indian Rupee in its stead, the order of the benign Bombay Government for the reversion of Lunal and Bhordu to this state, the just and favourable decision given by the Assistant Political Superintendent in the Jaghra Dela case, the full recovery of his health by Kunvar Dolatsingjee, the heir-apparent, a good harvest and an increased revenue attended with financial success seem all to have combined to give an unusual celebrity to the year in the annals of this atate.

96. The various changes and reforms in the administration of the state will have also appeared to be chiefly aimed at securing two things, the convenience of the people and the state servants and a further development of the resources of the people and the state. How far the Parvarsi and the Bhatta (travelling allowance) systems have furthered the first aim needs no comment. The sequel has amply proved the use and necessity of the improvements made in the customs department, in advancing the second purpose and though the value of the efforts made in the direction of the

abolition of the old *Cultar* land revenue system still remains to be seen, the magnitude of those efforts is easily conceivable. The advantages resulting from the introduction of the paid village police in Morwada Taluka, are also well known to those acquainted with the old system.

97. Indeed, it cannot be denied that the task of abolishing the old methods of administration which if they have very little else to recommend them, are still hallowed by their very antiquity is not an easy one. The sublime lessons taught by history and still more by the example of the British rule are indeed to be put into use, but the work of reformation ought to be attended with care and deliberation. What progress I have been able to make in the field of reform during the year under notice it is better to leave the reader to judge of himself.

98. It will also have been noticed that the financial exigencies have been requiring my special attention. The state had run into debts on account of reasons explained in the previous reports; but it is a matter of gratification that debts to the amount of Rs. 10600-10-6 have been paid up during the year under review and that well founded hopes have been raised during the same year of my soon becoming able to free the state from these difficulties. The favour of God in giving a good harvest, the grace of the Bombay Government in giving me full jastice in the Lunal and Bhordu case and my own efforts at economy which were greatly stimulated by the kind and sympathetic advices of Colonel Jackson the Political Superintendent have been chiefly instrumental in producing this trust and I have to look to the same three agencies for the realization of it.

99. Before concluding this short resume of the last year's administration. I think it may duty to express my warmest thanks to Colonel F. H. Jackson for the zeal and sympathy which he has always shown for the welfare of my Jagir. He has placed me under a heavy debt of gratitude by freely tendering his valuable advices which have never failed to guide me in every important affair. Let me also frankly admit that much of the credit of what little I have been able to achieve during the year under review is really due to him.

100. Let me also avail myself of this opportunity for recognising the faithful services of my Karbhari Mr. Keshavlal Zoomchand Mehta. The amonnt of care and attention which he bestows on every particular in the discharge of his onerous duties is indeed praise-worthy. Messers Meghraj

Khoobchand Kothari and Bhukan Kanji Desai also deserve credit for heartily co-operating with my Karbhari in planning every important reform. The true faithfulness shown by Mr. Keval Joita, the State Vakil, by boldly performing the various duties of his office in the plague stricken localities like Palanpur and Bombay also deserves a recognition.

101. If the reader will have come to think from the preceding narration, that Tharad having risen from the state of inanition in which it was described to be lying by a very able and learned visitor only two years ago, is now making rapid advances in the field of reformation, and that the half finished building of the girls' school at Tharad, which is still in the course of a rapid construction, is typical of the stage at which Tharad has reached now, I will regard the exertions which I have made for myself, my state and my subjects, amply repaid by such a kind recognition.

Huzur Office, Tharad State,
June, 1897.

Thakore Abhesingji Khengarji
Chief of Tharad.

Appendix A.

Statement showing the approximate quantity and price of the goods exported from and imported into the Tharad State in the year 1896-97:—

Export Goods					Import Goods.				
Names of articles.	weight in mounds	Price Rs	As.	P.	Names of articles.	weight in mounds.	Price. Rs.	As.	P.
Bajari.	47780	55000	0	0	Sugar Candy.	4100	14350	0	0
Mag.	11168	13000	0	0	Sugar.	1720	9150	0	0
Math.	11168	9000	0	0	Spices.	5000	50000	0	0
Gawar.	3500	3000	0	0	Oil.	75	450	0	0
Wheat.	112	188	0	0	Tamarind.	102	127	8	0
Rape-seeds.	7316	10000	0	0	Salt.	2946	5892	0	0
Caster oil-seeds.	100	150	0	0	Tobacco.	2558	10232	0	0
Ghee.	1108	11080	0	0	Rice.	1063	2657	8	0
Wood.	205	2050	0	0	Wheat.	1800	3150	0	0
Peacok feathers.	11 No.	200	0	0	Gram.	80	120	0	0
Bullocks.	705	21150	0	0	Piece goods.	2800	8400	0	0
Buffaloes.	69	2760	0	0	Cotton thread.	101	1111	0	0
Camels.	55	2750	0	0	Iron.	896	3584	0	0
Sheep & goats.	2711	2711	0	0	Brass and copper	12½	312	8	0
Skins.	534	534	0	0	Wooden and glass Bangles.	100	800	0	0
					Ivory.	8	3200	0	0
					Sajikhar.	200	400	0	0
					Indigo.	8	480	0	0

Huzur Office, Tharad State,

June, *1897.*

Appendix B.

Abstract showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the revenue of the Tharad State from the 1st of April 1896 to the 31st of March 1897.

No.	Receipts.	Amount. Rs. A. P.	No.	Disbursements.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Amount. Rs. A. P.
1	Land Revenue (including Vaje, Nerva and Jama. ...	34710 8 0		Expenses on the subjects as contained in the budget estimation for 1896-97 ...			
2	Customs duties. ...	10318 12 6	1	Private expenses of the Thakor Saheb...		10522 13 3	
3	Opium duty. ...	7603 0 0	2	Expenditure for the Zanana. ...		1331 2 0	
4	Income of Najarana, Ijara &c. ...	3250 8 9	3	Expenditure of Kunvar Dolatsingjee ...		2246 15 0	
5	Fine and court fees ...	1784 2 0	4	Expenditure of Kunvar Raysingjee ...		305 0 0	
6	Amount accruing from the Police tax in Morwada Taluka. ...	600 0 0	5	Durbar's private buildings repaired ...		925 0 9	
7	Income of the villages given in Putta and maintenance. ...	15000 0 0	6	Guest expenses. ...		684 3 9	
	Total...	73266 15 3	7	Presents to Bhats &c. ...		500 0 11	
			8	Charity. ...		1599 13 1	

9	Parvarsi (pension). ...				115	15	0
10	Frontier preventive establishment. ...				2924	14	8
11	Pay of the jamaya Thandar & karkoons.				2247	15	1
12	Expenses on account of the institutions of public utility:—						
	Schools	1447	12	8			
	Expenses after the erection of kanysala.	738	9	7			
	Dispensary ...	645	11	5			
	Vaccination ...	131	13	7			
	Municipality ...	317	4	9			
					3281	4	0
13	Prisoners' feeding clothing &c.				647	15	6
14	Salaries of opium licence vendors &c...				1004	9	7
15	State litigation ...				282	5	2
16	Contingents ...				738	15	1
17	Custom Department ...				1605	3	3
18	Office of the Karbari, state Thandar & revenue officer ...				5223	4	3
19	Morwada Tehsildar's office ...				1206	2	5
20	Police Department ...				2776	12	6
21	State buildings repaired ...				515	9	9
22	Survey expenses. ...				153	14	6

	23	Miscellaneous and unexpected expenses:—											
		Scott Memorial Fund ...	800	0	0								
		Survey of Jangad Bir ...	434	3	8								
		Miscellaneous ...	2831	5	11								
						4065	9	7					
	24	Public works ...				313	5	0					
	25	Travelling allowance ...				179	12	2			45425	8	3
	26	Miscellaneous out-standing debts of the previous year paid up:—											
		(*a*) Debts regarding Thakore Sahib's Nemnok of previous years ...				924	9	0					
		(*b*) Kumar Rayasingji's Nimnok				280	0	0					
		(*c*) Janana Nimnok ...				1068	0	0					
		(*d*) On account of charities ...				39	8	0					
		(*e*) Thakor Sahib's private servants' pay ...				1362	13	3					
		(*f*) State servants' salaries ...				4520	3	9					
		(*g*) Contingents ...				100	6	6					
		(*h*) Pay of the Police ...				226	4	3					
		(*i*) Frontier Line ...				189	0	0					
		(*j*) Educational Department ...				201	2	0					
		(*k*) Hospital ...				708	11	9					
		(*l*) Repairs to Durbar's private buildings ...				432	8	0					
		(*m*) Prisoners' food &c. ...				46	8	0					
		(*n*) Opium licence vendor's pay &c...				300	0	0					
		(*o*) Custom's Department ...				201	0	0					
											10600	10	6
	27	Expenses incurred under heads not entered in the budget of 1896-97 and incurred before the budget came into force on the first of July 1896:—											

				Feeding of horses &c. ...				1353	1	3
				Funeral expenses of the late Thakor.				105	14	6
				Expenses relating to the marriage of the Thakore ...				97	11	0
				Songsters &c. ...				84	1	9
				28 Morwada village Police.						
				(a) Salaries paid ...				534	0	0
				(b) Balance in the account ...				66	0	0
				29 Patta and maintenance.						
								15000	0	0
Total...	73266	15	3				Total...	73266	15	3

Huzur Office, Tharad State,

June, 1897.

Appendix C.

Statement showing the new organization of the Village Police in Morwada Taluka made in 1896-97.

No.	Name of village.	No. of houses in a village.	No of houses able to pay police tax.	No. of chaukiyats and pagis in each village.	Their pay.	No. of Police Patels with their salaries.	Income accruing from police tax.	The amount of yearly expenditure.
1	Garabadi	135	125	2	Rs. 7	1 Police Patel Pay 6-0-0	241-8-0	204-0-0
2	Katava.	47	40	2	Rs. 4			
3	Navapura.	60	50	2	Rs. 4½	1 Police Patel Pay 8-0-0	352-8-0	330-0-0
4	Harasad.	104	90	2	Rs. 6½			
5	Dabhi.	60	55	2	Rs. 4½			
6	Dudosan.	45	40	2	Rs. 4			

Huzur Office, Tharad State,

June, 1897.

Appendix D.

Table showing the working of the Police during the year under report and the preceding year.

year.	Offences reported.	Persons arrested.	Persons sent for trial.	Accused Convicted.	Accused discharged or acquitted.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.	Percentage of accused convicted to persons sent for trial.
1895-96	104	118	117	53	64	44.9	45.3
1896-97	94	92	90	58	32	63	64.4

Huzur Office, Tharad State,

June, *189*7.

Appendix E.

Comparative Statement showing the value of property stolen and recovered in 1895-96 and 1896-97.

year.	Amount Stolen.	Amount recovered.	Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	Remarks.
1895-96.	4678-9-9	1347-0-0	29- 0- 0	
1896-97.	3346-6-6	1065-7-6	31-13- 4	

Huzur Office, Tharad State,

June, *1897.*

Appendix F.

Statement showing the work done by the various original Civil Courts in 1896-97.

No.	Name of the Court.	No. of the suits on register at the end of 1895-96.	No. of cases filed in 1896-97.	Total.	No. of cases decided.		Remainder.		Remarks.
					In 1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	
1	Karbari's Court.	9	4	13	7	4	9	9	
2	State Thandar's Court.	4	180	184	74	174	4	10	
3	Morwada Tehsildar's Court.	3	27	30	9	28	3	2	
	Total...	16	211	227	90	206	16	21	

Huzur Office, Tharad State,

June, *1897.*

Appendix G.

Statement showing the working of the several Original Criminal Courts in 1896-97.

	Name of the Court.	No. of cases remaining at the end of 1895-96.	No. of cases filed in 1896-97.	Total.	No. of cases decided in 1896-97	No. of cases remaining on 31st March 1897.	
	Karbari's Court.	0	59	59	59	0	
	State Thandar's Court.	0	15	15	15	0	
	Morwada Tehsildar's Court.	0	46	46	46	0	
	Total.	0	120	120	120	0	

Huzur Office, Tharad State,

June, *1897.*

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

THARAD STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

Tharad, *June 1898.*

TO,

MAJOR M. T. LYDE,

POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT,

Palanpur.

Sir,

I beg most respectfully to herewith submit for your honour's information the accompanying Annual Report of the administration of the State for 1897-98. I confidently hope that your honour will find, on a perusal thereof that the various affairs of the State under all its departments have been managed with care, attention and ability.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your honour's most obedient servant,

Chief of Tharad.

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Annual Administration Report

OF

THE THARAD STATE FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

I. INTRODUCTION.

This is the fourth annual report of its kind. The last annual report, like the former two, was very favourably reviewed by the Political Superintendent and it is a matter of no small self congratulation to me that the following remarks were passed by the benign Bombay Government on my last report. "His Excellency notices with pleasure the efforts of the Thakore of Tharad to free his Taluka of debt. The introduction of the British currency and the fact that some progress was made in the settlement of some long standing disputes, is satisfactory." Such an appreciation of my humble efforts cannot fail to stimulate me in the performance of my manifold duties.

2. Tharad stands third among the 11 states including Palanpur and Radhanpoor, comprised in the Palanpur Superintendency. Its area is about 644 square miles; its papulation is of 72163 souls according to the last census; the number of villages under it is 160; and the average income is of about 50000 rupees.

3. The most conspicuous event of the year under report was the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her most gracious Majesty the Queen Empress. A loyal address to Her most gracious Majesty was sent on the occasion through the Political Superintendent and this most joyful event was commemorated with festivities and rejoicings.

4. The Jubilee year has also seen the celebration of the marriage of Kumar Dolutsingji the heir apparent on the 8th of December 1897.

5. The dispute between this State and Vakhatsing Parbatsing in regard to the village of Poowana, was settled during the year under review by the decision of the Political Superintendent, Palanpur, dated the 4th of October last. The learned Political Superintendent "seeing that the contentions about Lunal, Bhordu and Poowana between the Thakore and his cousin leads them to incur heavy law expenses and seeing that the base of each contention is the same document of 1837," thought it "desirable to make a reference

to Government on the subject of this document because ultimately everything would depend on the view which Government might take of it. In replying to the reference Government pointed to the principle of law which is regarded in dealing with a grant by the crown *viz* that, in the case of doubt arising as to the intention of the deed, the doubt shall be resolved in favour of the State and against the grantee a principle which is particulaly applicable to grants of Giras." In accordance with the above finding on reference, of the benign Bombay Government and also looking to the other facts of the case, the learned Political Superintendent found that "it was not proved that Poowana was given to Parbatsing in 1837 as part of his personal giras and that on the death of Kulbai the village should revert to the Tharad State."

6. In the face of the decision of Colonel W. Scott, Political Superintendent ruling that "the Thakore of Tharad is entitled under the orders of Colonel Keilly in 1855 to levy from the Jamaya villages a share of the export dues, Misnamed Transit dues or Rahdari, at the rate of 9 annas per rupee, the remaining 7 annas being taken by the owner of the village," which was upheld by the Government Resolution No 2342 dated the 10th April 1893, the Jamindar of Bhorol, when legal remedies could not avail him, has tried to oppose my men in levying these export dues by force of arms, on the 11th of February 1893. This illegal action was purposely and intentionly taken by the Bhorol Jamindar, with a view to bring matters regarding the levying of Dan to a climax and if possible to reopen the question of Dan, at a stage when it could not otherwise be opened. Cross complaints have been lodged by each side against the other and the case is being tried judicially by the Hazur Deputy Assistant to the Political Superintendent. As the matter is *Sub Judis* at present, it is not desirable to pass any further remarks on the subject now. But it is confidently hoped that the Jamindar will never be allowed to profit by his illegal acts.

7. Two new villages have been populated during the year under report, Dolutpura by me, and Mahajanpura by the Mahajans of Tharad, on the site of the Jangad Bir.

8. The system of having paid Village Police and Chokyats, which was first introduced in the Morwada Taluka in the year 1896-97, was extended to certain other villages under the State, during the year under report. A great change in the mode of collecting land revenues was also begun in the year, and a system of assessment akin to the "Vighoti system" in almost all

the points was introduced in certain parts of the Taluka. The details of these changes are given below under appropriate headings.

9. The harvest during the year was good The revenue of the State was increased owing to various causes, and also great care and economy were used in making disbursements. The year, therefore, like the preceding one was one of financial success. This is clearly borne out by the fact that though a suitable sum was spent on the occasion of the marriage of Kumar Dolutsingji, the heir apparent, still there has been no increase in the total amount of debt.

II. GENERAL CONDITION, COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

10. The total amount of rain fall during the year under review was 36 inches and 69 cents as against 28 inches and 79 cents in 1896-97, and 7 inches and 35 cents in 1895-96. The outturn of crops was satisfactory.

11. The average prices which ruled here in the year under report and the year preceding it, may be seen from the following table:—

Year.	Bajri	Wheat	Mutt	Gram	Moong	Rice.
	Pounds per rupee.					
1896-97.	31	18	33	19	23	12
1897-98	29	17	31	17	25	11

12. There was a revival of the horror of plague in the town of Palanpoor, after a short lull in its ravages, and unlike the former attack, the disease rapidly advanced to the villages surrounding Palanpoor. On this account, it was found necessary to adopt strong protective measures and to place some checks on free communication with other territories. Though indeed trade somewhat suffered on account of these checks, still it did not lose its normal condition as the harvest in this as well as the preceding year was good. The General condition of the people throughout the year was satisfactory.

13. The highest rise of Thermometer during the year was 114 degrees as against 115 in the preceding year. The health of the people remained good during the year, and the whole Taluka was free from any visitation of cholera or other epidemic disease.

III. REVENUE.

14. As promised in para 29 of my last Annual Report a strong effort was made to prevail upon the cultivators to accept a lease of land for 5 or 10 years and thus by doing away with the old "Kaltar" system to pave the way for the introduction of the Vighoti system. All the lands in the villages of Karnasar and Pathobala have been given up to cultivators on a lease for 5 years. Besides this, certain fields in Chudmer, Nagla, Dowlatpura, Karanpura, Malupur, Bhachar, Vami, Khangarpura, Tharad and Jandi have been surveyed and given to individual cultivators on leases for 5 or 10 years. In this way the advantages accruing to the cultivators themselves by having the State dues fixed will be experimentally brought home to them, and when the scheme will be completed, the land revenues of the State will be placed on a steady basis.

15. As was prognosticated in para 31 of my last annual report, the income from land revenue is showing some increase every year. The income from land revenue during the last four years was as under :—

In 1894-95	...	...	...	Rs 24605-13-0
„ 1895-96	...	...	...	„ 33290-14-0
„ 1896-97	...	...	...	„ 34710- 8-0
„ 1897-98	...	...	...	„ 35519- 7-3

16. This increase is no doubt, to some extent owing to good harvest in the last three years, but it is also owing to the improvements made in the mode of assessment and the care which is taken to bring waste lands under cultivation.

17. The mode of collecting land revenues which is still in vogue is as follows. All the corn produce of a field is collected at a particular place in it and the cultivator is prohibited from removing any part of it before the quantity of the product is ascertained by the revenue officer with the help of the Patel of the village, for the purpose of fixing the State dues. Generally the State takes one-sixth of the whole produce as its share. This year, special men were engaged to see that nothing was fraudulently removed by the cultivators before the quantity of the produce was ascertained. This strictness, though it has cost the State the sum of Rs 506-6-7, has indeed produced a good effect in increasing the income from land revenue.

IV. FINANCE.

18. By a reference to appendix A, joined herewith which is a statement showing the receipts and disbursements of revenue for the year 1897-98, it will appear that the total amount of income on all heads reached to Rs 84906–15–11. Deducting from this, the item of Rs 15000 which is commonly taken to be the income of the villages given in Patta and maintenance, the income proper remains to be Rs 69906–15–11. This income for the last four years stands as under :—

In 1894-95...	...	...	...	...Rs. 46848–11– 0
„ 1895-96...	...	...	...	... „ 52287–15– 1
„ 1896-97...	...	...	...	... „ 58266–15– 3
„ 1897-98...	...	...	...	... „ 69906–15–11

19. This increase in revenue is chiefly owing to a good harvest, improved methods of collecting the land revenue and customs duties, and the introduction of the system of paid Village Police, which has necessitated the imposition of a police cess of Rs. 1½ per house which the people pay in lieu of the payments in kind that they had to make to the Chaukiats and Police before the introduction of this system.

20. As anticipated in para 41 of my last annual report, I was able to pay Rs. 5289 to the state banker towards the satisfaction of the debt owing to him and to pay off miscellaneous debts of the amount of Rs 1000. Besides, there has been an increase in the grain deposits and debts due to the state from the cultivators, of the value of Rs. 4340-1-4.

21. A separate account of all the expenses incurred in the due celebration of the marriage of Kumar Dolatsingjee was kept at the bank of Vora Savai Tarachand. The expenditures have amounted to Rs. 17000 nearly. But as some accounts regarding these expenses have not been settled, the sum cannot be stated exactly and so this item of expenditure has not been introduced in the column of disbursements. But a sum of Rs. 5354-6-9 which was paid to Savai Tarachand towards the satisfaction of this account has been introduced in the column.

22. The above statements cannot but show that the year was one of financial success. On the one hand the income was materially increased by the continued efforts to improve and regulate the methods of collecting revenues and on the other, the observance of care and economy has kept the expenses within proper bounds. The sucess which is attained in both these respects is apparent from the fact that while before three or four years the income of the

state was not even sufficient to defray ordinary expenses and to meet common demands, this year there is no increase in the amount of debts, in spite of spending a suitable sum in the marriage of the heir apparent.

23. But indeed some concession is to be made for the goodness of the the last two years. The harvest in the coming years may or may not be as good as it was in the last two years. But making due allowances it can be reasonably hoped that the State will be able to pay off debts within a few years.

V. POLICE.

24. The system of having paid Police Patels and Chaukiats was first introduced in the Morvada Taluka as an experimental measure in the year 1896-97, as noted in para 55 of my annual report of that year. This new organization has proved to be a success and it was remarked by the learned Political Superintendent in the superintendency annual report for the year 1896-97 that "this is a good arrangement and a move in the right direction". The success attained and the remarks quoted above have led me to introduce this reform in twenty-one other villages of the State.

25. The money raised to provide for the salaries of the Police Patels and Chaukiats, from the said villages and the villages under the Morvada Taluka by placing a cess of Rs 1½ on every house able to bear it, has amounted to Rs 3216-12-2, out of which only Rs. 1462-6-8 were spent in paying the salaries, leaving a balance of Rs. 1754-5-6. The reason why this balance is left is that as the change was introduced in the latter part of the year, the Chaukiats and Patels in the aforesaid twenty-one villages received their salaries only for the last three or four months, varying according to the date of their separate appointments. Also some new appointments are still to be made, and it is calculated that the outcome from the said cess will not prove sufficient to meet all the expenses of the Village Police and that therefore the deficiency shall have to be paid by the State from other sources of income.

26. The strength of the other mounted and foot police remains the same as the last year, with this one exception that the number of the mounted police was reduced from 10 to 8.

27. The results of the working of the Police during the year under report are as successful as they were in the last year. By a reference to Appendix B, joined herewith, it will be seen that the number of offences reported was 97 again-

st 94 in 1895-96 and 104 in 1894-95. The number of persons arrested and the persons sent for trial was 111 and 95 respectively aganst 92 and 90 in 1896-97. The number of accused convicted has risen to 63 from 58 in the preceding year. The percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested was 56.7 against 63 in 1896-97 and 44.9 in 1895-96. The percentage of accused convicted to persons sent for trial has risen to 66.3 from 64.4 in 1896-97 and 45.3 in 1895-96.

28. The amount of property stolen has decreased to 2965-14-0 from Rs. 3346-6-6 in 1896-97 and the percentage of property recovered to property stolen has risen to Rs. 35-13-11 from Rs. 31-13-4 in the preceding year. This also goes to indicate the efficient working of the Police department.

VI. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

29. Appendix D, which is annexed herewith shows the work done by the three orginal civil courts. The total number of suits filed in 1897-98 was 345 againts 211 in 1896-97 and 77 in 1895-96. This great excess in the number of cases filed may be ascribed to good harvest and general prosperity for the creditors file suits against their debtors when they find the latter in a condition to pay. The number of cases decided in 1897-98 has consequently risen to 328 from 206 in 1896-97.

30. The same amount of deligence was used in deciding criminal cases. By a reference to appendix E, appended here with, it will be seen that in all, 100 criminal cases were filed in the year under review and that all were decided leaving none in the balance as was also done in 1896-97.

31. Only one criminal appeal was brought before the Karbari's Court and this was despatched of in the same year.

32. The proceeds from fine and Court fees amounted to Rs 2550-1-1 against Rs 1784-2-0 in 1896-97 and Rs 1625-7-0 in 1895-96. This increase is chiefly owing to the greater number of civil cases filed in the year under review.

33. Four accidental deaths occurred in the year, of which two were of drowning and one of snake bite.

34. Property of the value of Rs 499-8-0 was destroyed by fire, in 1897-98 while the value of the property destroyed in 1896-97 was Rs 55-0-0 and in 1895-96 was Rs 1955.

VII. MEDICAL.

35. The total number of the out door patients treated in the Tharad State Victoria Jubilee Dispensary was 1014 against 1147 in 1896-97 and 1021 in 1895-96; and the number of in door patents was 12 againts 15 in the preceding year.

36. The number of *Post Mortem* examinations made in the year was 3. 32 minor operations were performed against 49 in the preceding year.

37. There was no visitation of cholera or any other epidemic disease during the year.

VIII. PUBLIC WORKS.

38. The following table shows the expenses incurred in the year under review after the coustruction and repairs of Public and State buildings.

Names of Buildings.	Expenses incurred after them.
Deepening of Morvada Tank.	500-0-0
Girls School Building.	858-1-0
Tharad Vernacular School.	1018-14-8
Well at Dolatpura.	358-4-3
Repairs to the State buildings.	441-10-4
Total...	3176-14-3.

39. The Girl's School building at Tharad was nearly completed during the year, and Rs 858-1-0 were spent on it. The building was laid open for use after porforming the opening ceremonies on the 22nd of June 1897, the second of the two Jubilee holidays.

40. The Tharad Vernacular School was repaired at the cost of Rs1018-14-8.

41. The deepening of Morwada Tank is estimated to cost Rs 1500 of which Rs 1100 are to be paid by me and the Morwada Bhayats have agreed to pay the remaining sum of Rs 400. The Task of deepening the tank was begun in the year and Rs 500 have been paid by me.

42. Rs 353-4-3 were spent after the construction of a well at Dolatpura, and Rs 441-10-4 were spent in repairing the State buildings.

IX. CONCLUSION.

43. The foregoing survey of the last year which may be fitly termed the year of the Diamond Jubilee, cannot but show that the year was one of good harvest and general prosperity. In the earlier part of the year the minds of the people were taken up with the exultations of the Jubilee. Later on the kindness of the Jupiter Pluvius and the abundance of rain raised hopes of a good harvest and these hopes were realised in due time. Then came the celebration of the Marriage of Kumar Dolatsingjee in the month of December. Thus the year which was well begun was a happy one throughout.

44. The year of joy was also conspicuous for the development of the beneficial reforms which were schemed and partly introduced in the preceding year. A continued effort was required to introduce the system of paid Village Police and the new system of land revenue assessment. It is hoped that the results will be appreciated by the kind and learned Political Superintendent Major M. T. LYDE.

45. Before concluding this short report of the last year I think it my bounden duty to express my feelings of deep gratitude to Colonel F. H. JACKSON, the late Political Superintendent who has retired on pension in the month of March last and who always took a keen interest in the welfare of my Jagir and my people. My warm thanks are also due to his able and learned successor Major M. T. LYDE, for the kind advices which he is giving me in every emergencey.

46. If the kind reader, from a perusal of the above remarks will be pleased to concide that the administration of the State was carried on in an efficient manner and with success, during the year under review, and that the year was also characterised by the introduction and development of some inportant beneficial reforms, such a concession will be deemed to have

amply repaid all my exertions to better the condition of my State and my people.

Huzur Office, Tharad State,
June, 1898.

Thakore Abhesingji Khengarji
Chief of Tharad.

APPENDIX A.

Abstract showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the revenue of the Tharad State from the 1st of April 1897 to the 31st of March 1898.

No.	Receipts.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.	No.	Disbursements.	Rs.	A.	P.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.
1	Land Revenue, including Vaje, Nerva and Jama. ...	35519	7	3		Expenses on the subjects included in the budget estimation for 1897-98:—						
2	Customs duties. ...	13756	5	5	1	Private expenses of the Thakore Saheb..	7910	8	5			
3	Fine and court fees. ...	2550	1	1	2	Expenditure for the Zanana ...	2640	0	0			
4	Opium duty. ...	9155	0	0	3	Expenditure of Kunvar Dolatsingjee ...	4268	9	11			
5	Income of Najarana, Ijara &c. ...	5709	6	0	4	Expenditure of Kunvar Raysingjee ...	300	0	0			
6	Amount accruing from the Villge Police cess ...	3216	12	2	5	Guest expenses ...	350	9	9			
7	Income of the villages given in Patta and maintenance. ...	15000	0	0	6	Presents to Bhats &c. ...	369	9	9			
					7	Parvarsi (Pension) ...	156	11	9			
	Total...	84906	15	1	8	Charity ...	1889	3	7			

	9	Frontier preventive establishment ...	2504	7	3
	10	Expenses on account of the institutions of public utility—Schools, Dispensary, &c.	1984	6	11
	11	Prisoners feeding, clothing, &c. ...	758	5	5
	12	Salaries of opium licence vendors, &c. ...	1490	7	1
	13	Pay of Jamaya Thandar & Karkoons ...	2180	0	0
	14	Contingents ...	1150	11	4
	15	State litigation including agents' pay ...	1060	4	9
	16	Custom Department ...	2710	0	7
	17	Office of the Karbari, and Revenue Officer—salaries of the establishment ...	4608	7	7
	18	Office of the State Thandar ...	682	13	2
	19	Morvada Tehsildar's Office establishment.	1009	11	10
	20	Police Department ...	3232	10	1
	21	State buildings repaired ...	441	10	4
	22	Expenses of repairing the Tharad school.	1018	14	8
	23	Survey expenses ...	64	4	6

24	Miscellaneous and unexpected expenses, including Jubilee expenses ...	2323	4	3				
25	Sum paid towards the deepening of the Morvada tank ...	500	0	0				
26	Agricultural expenses ...	4	13	6				
27	Debt paid to the banker Amba Moti ...	5289	0	0				
					50899	10	5	
28	Expenses incurred under heads not entered in the budget :—							
	Funeral expenses of the late Thakore Khengarsingjee ...	17	2	9				
	Nimnok of younger Basaheb ...	376	7	0				
	Sum spent after constructing the Dolatpura well ...	353	4	3				
	Expenses incurred in providing for the relatives of the Thakore Saheb ...	734	15	6				
	Expenses after the erection of Kanyasala	858	1	0				
	Repairs to the Thakore's private building	172	12	6				
	Remissions, "Mafi", sums left unrecovered, &c. ...	1454	10	0				

						Pay of servants, specially used this year to see that corn is not removed from the fields before assessment ...	506	6	7			
						Salaries of the Village Police establishment ...	1462	6	8			
						Sum paid to Vora Savai Tarachand to be credited by him in Dolatsingjee's marriage account ...	5354	6	9			
										11290	9	0
					29	Patta and Maintenance ...				15000	0	0
					30	Price of corn left unsold and deposited in the grainary and sums due from cultivators ...				4340	1	4
					31	Balance in the Village Police account...				1754	5	6
					32	Miscellaneous debts of the previcus year paid up ...				1000	0	0
					33	Balance at hand in cash. ...				622	5	8
			Total....	84906	15	11		Total...		84906	15	11

Huzur Office Tharad State

June *1898.*

APPENDIX B.

Table showing the working of the Police during the year under report and the preceding year.

Year.	Offences reported.	Persons arrested.	Persons sent for trial.	Accused Convicted.	Accused discharged or acquitted.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.	Percentage of accused convicted to persons sent for trial.
1896-97	94	92	90	58	32	63	64.4.
1897 98	97	111	95	63	22	56.7	66.3.

Huzur Office, Tharad State,

June, *1898.*

APPENDIX C.

Comparative Statement showing the Value of property stolen and recovered in 1896-97 and 1897-98.

Year.	Amount stolen.	Amount recovered.	Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	Remarks.
1896-97.	3346-6-6	1065-7-6	31-13-4.	
1897-98.	2965-14-0	1063-15-6	35-13-11.	

Huzur Office, Tharad State,

June, 1898.

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the work done by the various original Civil Courts in 1897-98.

No.	Name of the Court.	No. of the suits on register at the end of 1896-97.	No. of cases filed in 1897-98	Total.	No. of cases decided		Remainder.		Remarks.
					In 1896-97.	In 1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	
1	Karbari's Court.	9	4	13	4	4	9	9	
2	State Thandar's Court.	10	311	321	174	295	10	16	
3	Morwada Tehsildar's Court.	2	30	32	28	29	2	3	
	Total....	21	345	366	206	328	21	28	

Huzur Office, Tharad State.

June *1898.*

APPENDIX E.

Statement showing the working of the several Original Criminal Courts in 1897-98.

	Name of the Court.	No. of cases remaining at the end of 1896-97	No. of cases filed in 1897-98	Total.	No. of cases decided in 1897-98	No. of cases remaining on 31st March 1898	
	Karbari's Court.	0	30	30	30	0	
	State Thandar's Court.	0	49	49	49	0	
	Morwada Tehsildar's Court.	0	21	21	21	0	
	Total....	0	100	100	100	0	

Huzur Office Tharad Stat

June *1898.*

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

THARAD STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

Tharad, 30th June 1899.

TO,

P. S. V. FITZGERALD, ESQUIRE,

POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT,

Palanpur.

Sir,

I beg most respectfully to herewith submit for your honour's information the accompanying Annual Repot of the administration of the State for 1898-99. I confidently hope that your honour will find, on a perusal thereof that the various affairs of the State under all its departments have been managed with care, attention and ability.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your honour's most obedient servant,

ઠાકોર [illegible]

Chief of Tharad.

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ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT
of
THE THARAD STATE FOR THE YEAR 1898-9

I. INTRODUCTION.

1. The year under report was one of general peace and prosperity, though it was more checkered by accidents and mishaps than the preceding years. Though the unsatisfactory out-turn of crops which was only 12 annas in a rupee and the little demand which there was in the foreign markets for the grain produce and the consequent low prices which the produce fetched were a cause of dis-satisfaction to some, still the cheapness of the articles of food was a matter of joy to others.

2. The first and fore-most of the various mishaps which the state had to encounter during the year under review, was the dispute with Bhorole, which was forced upon the state by the Jamindars of Bhorole. Though the altercation was provoked by the Jamindars on the 11th of February 1898 and cross complaints were lodged by each side against the other in the year 1897-98 (vide para 6 of the Annual Report of 1897-98.) the cases were tried in the year under report and their effects upon the finances of the state were produce in the year 1898-99.

3. Of the 29 persons belonging to the Tharad party, who were tried. 27 men were discharged on the 8th of August 1898, and the remaining 2 were acquitted on the 17th September 1898. Then the case against the Bhorolemen was taken up and they were discharged for want of evidence which was natural as the scuffle had taken place near Bhorole, and the Bhorolemen would not give evidence against the Bhorolevallas and the evidence of the few Tharadmen who were present could not be given much weight to.

4. The state was obliged to spend nearly Rs. 14000 in conducting the case which was carried on nearly throughout the whole of the year under report. On account of this reason, unlike the preceding years, the amount of expenditure has exceeded the amount of income (vide para 19 below). But taking also into consideration the facts of the land produce being unsatisfactory and the prices of corn being low, it will be seen that the financial result of the year was as satisfactory as in the preceding two years.

5. There was a violent earth-quake at about 9 o'clock in the morning on the 15th of October 1898 by which many houses and temples were injured and a loss of about Rs. 10000 was caused.

6. Property of the value of Rs. 15358 was destroyed during the year by fire. Large stacks of grass belonging to the State, which were stored up in Morwada, were destroyed by fire on the 18th of February 1899 and a loss of about Rs. 3000 was caused to the State. This loss was felt much as there was a general scarcity of grass during the year under report.

7. The health of the people remained good throughout the year, but a great number of cattles were destroyed by the cattle disease. Of the 5635 cattles, who were attacked by the disease, 2281 have died of it.

8. Till lately the potters were required to pay Rs. 4 per each kiln (or an oven) of bricks and at the same time to give 1000 bricks to the State for one rupee. This mode of taxing the potters which was fraught with some of the evils of forced labour and was objectionable to the people has been abolished and it is settled that the potters should give 10000 bricks to the State from every 100000 bricks that they make as a tax and that the State should take the other bricks that it may require at the market rate.

II. GENERAL CONDITION, COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

9. The total amount of rain fall during the year under review was 8 inches and 82 cents as against 36 inches and 69 cents in 1897-98 and 28 inches and 79 cents in 1896-97. Thus owing to scanty rains the out-turn of crops was not satisfactory, and was only 12 annas in a rupee.

10. The average prices which ruled here during the year under report and the year preceding it, may be seen from the following table:—

Year.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Mutt.	Gram.	Moong.	Rice.
	Pounds per rupee.					
1897-98	29	17	31	17	25	11
1898-99	36	21	44	19	34	12

11. So, while on the one hand the produce of crops was very much less in the year under report than in the preceding year, on the other hand

the prices which the produce fetched were also less in 1898-99 than in 1897-98. This was one main reason of the stringency in the money market which was visible in the greater portion of the year.

12. Trade was somewhat slack as the chief products of the country were not produced in sufficient quantities and there was no great demand from outside for these products. In all other respects the condition of the people was very satisfactory and the cheapness of the articles of food was itself a cause of much satisfaction to not a few persons.

13. The highest rise of Thermometer during the year was 108 degrees and the health of the people remained good throughout the year.

III. REVENUE.

14. As the produce of corn was very much below the average and the prices obtainable were small the people were ill-disposed during this year to accept a fixed money commutation for a share in the produce. It was chiefly owing to this reason that no great progress was made during the year under report, towards the abolition of the "Kaltar system".

15. For the same reasons the land revenue of the State has shown a decrease this year. The income of the land revenue during the last four years was as under:—

In 1895-96	...	...	...	...Rs 33290-14-0
„ 1896-97	...	...	...	... „ 34710 -8-0
„ 1897-98	...	...	...	... „ 35519 -7-3
„ 1898-99	...	...	...	... „ 29449 -9-0

16. The income from the customs duties has also shown a great decrease which was only Rs. 9735-14-11 in the year under report against Rs. 13756-5-5 in the year preceding it. This decrease is ascribable to two causes—(1) the decrease in the produce of corn and (2) the illegal opposition made at times by some of the Jamaya Jamindars to my Nakedars in collecting my rightful dues and the encouragement given by them to smuggling, they being somewhat encouraged by the results of the Bhorole case. It is hoped that the matter of this illegal and undue opposition which has been humbly brought to the notice of the learned Political Superintendent and which is at present engaging his careful consideration will be soon set at rest by his just and authoritative order.

IV. FINANCE.

17. By a reference to Appendix A, joined herewith, which is a statement showing the receipts and disbursements of the revenue during the year 1898-99, it will appear that the total amount of income from all the sources, excluding the income of the villages given in Patta and maintenance was Rs 58388-3-1 against Rs 69906-15-11 in the year 1897-98. The reasons of this decrease in the income have been already given above.

18. The total expenditure incurred during the year, excluding Rs 15000 the income of the villages given in Patta and maintenance and Rs 15494-14-9 the sum given to satisfy the debts incurred at the time of the marriage of Kumar Dowlatsingji in the year 1897-98 (vide para 21 of the Annual Report of 1897-98) was Rs. 67038-2-0. Thus the amount of expenditure unlike the last 2 years seems at first sight to have exceeded the amount of income. But taking into account the fact that the state was accidentally obliged to incur an unforeseen expenditure of Rs. 16493-0-11 during the year, it will be conceded that the general administration of the State has remained as effective as in the previous years.

19. The greater portion of these unforeseen expenses, amounting to Rs. 13980-2-6 was owing to the long and protracted case which the State was obliged to conduct against the men of Bhorole and the details of which have been given above. The Bhorole case has not only directly plunged the State into a great expenditure but indirectly also it has produced some effects upon the finances of the State vide para 16 supra.

20 Though scanty rains, the consequent unsatisfactory out-turn of crops and a falling off in the revenue and the duty income (which all tended to decrease the revenue) on the one hand, and the expenses which the State was obliged to incur in conducting the Bhorole case, the scarcity of grass and the burning of the stacks of grass in Morwada, which tended to increase the total expenditure of the year on the other hand have combined to causes the expenditure to exceed the revenue, still on the whole, making due allowances, the financial condition of the State will be deemed to be satisfactory.

V. POLICE.

21. The strength of the mounted and the foot police remained the same as in the preceding year, the foot being 26 and the mounted 8.

22. The number of offences reported was 110 against 97 in 1897-98.

The number of persons arrested and of the persons sent for trial was 124 each. The percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested was 46.7 against 56.7 in the preceding year.

23. The amount of property stolen was Rs. 4255-2-6 of which property worth Rs. 2639-13-9 was recovered. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen has risen to 62 from 35.8 in the preceding year.

VI. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

24. Appendix D. which is annexed herewith shows the work done by the three original civil courts. 185 new cases were filed during the year and there were 31 old cases left undecided at the end of 1897-98. Of these 216 cases, 186 cases were decided during the year, leaving 30 cases on the register at the end of 1898-99.

25 99 criminal cases were filed in the year of which 98 were decided leaving only one in the balance.

26. Only one civil appeal was brought before the Karbhari's Court and there was one on the register at the end of 1897-98. Of these two one was decided in the year.

27. The only one accidental death that occurred in the year was of drowning.

VII. MEDICAL.

28. The total number of the out-door patients treated in the Tharad State Victoria Jubilee Dispensary was 938 against 1014 in the preceding year and the number of in-door patients admitted in the year was 6 against 12 in preceding year.

29. The number of *Post Mortem* examinations made in the year was 3. 8 minor operations were performed against 32 in the preceding year.

30. There was no visitation of cholera or any other epidemic disease during the year.

VIII. CONCLUSION.

31. The year under report was one of hard trial. As the year 1897-98 was an year of joy, the year 1898-99 was an year of mishaps. The large expenses incurred in conducting the Bhorole case, the scarcity of rain and the failure of crops as a necessary consequence of it, a slackening of

trade and a falling off in the revenue and the duty income, fire and earth quake have each thrown its own shadow on the year's administration and the result was that the amount of expenditure exceeded the amount of income. But making due allowance for all the unusual events of the year, it will be granted that the financial result of the year was satisfactory.

32. As it was necessary to grapple with various unforeseen troubles and difficulties throughout the year, the work of reform was partially suspended. The people also were not in a mood to accept willingly any changes that may be introduced (vide para 14 supra).

33. Before concluding this report of the last year's administation, I think it my bounden duty to express my sense of gratitude for the deep concern which the Political Superintendent Mr. P. S. V. FITZGERALD has always shown for the welfare of my Jagir and for the kind advice and valuable assistance which he has always given me in every emergency.

34. Let me in the end hope that the current year may prove to be a year of good harvest, material prosperity and peace in order that the efforts to improve the financial condition of the State and to introduce beneficial reforms may be more successful.

Huzar Office, Tharad State.
June 30th *1899.*

THAKORE ABHESINGJI KHENGARSINGJI,
Chief of Tharad.

APPENDIX A.

Abstract showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the revenue of the Tharad State from the 1st of April 1898 to the 31st of March 1899.

No.	Receipts.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.	No.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.
1	Land Revenue, including Vaje, Nerva and Jama. ...	30449	9	0	1	Private expenses of the Thakore Saheb ...	13106	0	6
2	Customs duties. ...	9735	14	11	2	Expenditure of Kumar Dolatsingji. ...	3077	13	5
3	Fine and court fees. ...	1838	0	3	3	Expenditure of Kumar Raysingji. ...	109	0	0
4	Opium duty. ...	9885	0	0	4	Expenditure of Zenana. ...	2270	12	0
5	Income of Najarana, Ijara &c. ...	4391	11	11	5	Expenses in connection with the relatives of the Thakore Saheb. ...	247	7	6
6	Village Police. ...	3087	15	0	6	Guest expenses. ...	411	7	4
7	Income of the villages given in Patta and maintenance. ..	15000	0	0	7	Presents to Bhats, &c. ...	378	6	6
					8	Pervarsi (Pension) ...	125	0	0
	Total...	73388	3	1	9	Charity. ...	1589	4	2

10	Frontier preventive establishment ...	2763	1	2
11	Pay of Jamaya Thandar and Karkoon ...	2180	0	0
12	Expenses on account of the institutions of public utility—Schools, Dispensary, &c. ...	2103	12	6
13	Prisoners feeding, clothing, &c. ...	538	2	4
14	Salaries of opium licence vendors, &c. ...	1694	2	4
15	State litigation including agents' pay ...	713	1	8
16	Contingents ...	676	2	3
17	Custom department ...	2944	15	3
18	Office of the Karbaree and Revenue Officer—Salaries of the establishment ...	4021	15	10
19	Office of the State Thandar ...	745	1	2
20	Office of the Morwada Tehsildar ...	1141	8	6
21	Repairs to State buildings ...	686	12	9
22	Police establishment ...	3079	1	1
23	Expenditure towards improvement to cultivation ...	14	12	0
24	Miscellaneous and unforeseen expenses ...	16493	0	11

						Amount spent in Bhorol case--13980-2-6			
						Journey expenses of the Thakore Saheb when he went to Palanpur to attend at the installation ceremony of H. H. the Diwan Saheb of Palanpur --1140-8-6			
						Other miscellaneous expenses--1372-5-11			
					25	Village police Department ...	3124	10	
					26	Pay of servants specially employed to see that corn is not removed from the fields before assessment ...	206	0	
					27	Salaries due to the State servants of the previous year ...	1050	0	
					28	Expenditure incurred in the marriage of Kumar Dolatsingji ...	15494	14	
					29	Chhoot Remission, &c. ...	1545	10	
					30	Patta and Maintenance ...	15000	0	
Total...	73388	3	1			Total...	97532	0	

Huzur Office, Thrad State,

June, 30th 1899.

APPENDIX B

Table showing the working of the police during the year under report and the preceding year

Year.	Offences reported.	Persons arrested.	Persons sent for trial.	accused Convicted.	Accused discharged or acquitted.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.	Percentage of accused convicted to persons sent for trial.
1097-98	97	111	95	63	22	56.7	66.3
1898-99	110	124	124	58	66	46.7	46.7

Huzur Office, Tharad State,

June 1899.

APPENDIX C.

Comparative Statement showing the Value of property stolen and recovered in 1897-98 and 1898-99

Year.	Amount stolen.	Amount recovered.	Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	Remarks.
1897-98.	2965-14-0.	1063-15-0.	35-13-11.	
1898-99.	4255-2-6.	2639-13-9.	62-0-8.	

Huzur Office, Tharad State,

June 30 1899,

APPENDIX. D.

Statement showing the work done by the various original Civil Courts in 1898-99.

No.	Name of the Court.	No. of the suits on register at the end of 1897-98.	No. of cases filed in 1898-99.	Total.	No. of cases decided		Remainder.		Remarks.
					In 1897-98.	In 1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	
1	Karbari's Court.	9	5	14	4	7	9	7	
2	State Thandar's Court.	19	156	175	302	154	19	21	
3	Morwada Tehsildar's Court.	3	24	27	29	25	3	2	
	Total...	31	185	216	335	186	31	30	

Huzur Office, Tharad State

June 30 1899.

APPENDIX E.

Statement showing the working of the several Original Criminal Courts in 1898-99.

No.	Name of the Court.	No. of cases remaining at the end of 1897-98	No. of cases filed in 1898-99.	Total.	No. of cases decided in 1898-99.	No. of cases remaining on 31st March 1899	
1	Karbari's Court	0	42	42	41	1	
2	State Thandar's Court.	0	38	38	38	0	
3	Morwada Tehsildar's Court.	0	19	19	19	0	
	Total...	0	99	99	98	1	

Huzur Office, Tharad State,

June 30 4 1899.

Annual Administration Report

OF

THE THARAD STATE FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

I. INTRODUCIION.

During the year under report Tharad has shared with the rest of the Palanpoor Agency and a great portion of India, the hardships of a dire famine. The total rainfall was only one inch and sixty cents which was quite insufficient to raise any crops. The agricultural classes as well as the artisans who also in this country partly subsist on agricultural labour, were wholly deprived of their means of livelihood and those of them who had nothing spared from the previous year's earnings to fall back upon would have died of starvation, had it not been for the timely opening of relief works in the State and else-where. At first the relief work and the poor-house in the State which were both at Tharad in the beginning were managed by the State and the expenses were paid from the State treasury, but afterwards as in the rest of the Agency the Tharad works were also placed under the management of the Agency, the expenses being defrayed from the money advanced by the benign Government for the purpose. The State was also obliged to ask for a loan from the Government for administrative purposes and for granting this as well as for the favour of rendering every help in saving the lives of the poorer classes of the subjects and in bettering the condition of the rest, the State as well as all its subjects are deeply indebted to the benign Government and also to the Political Superintendent for the utmost care and labour which His Honour has so rightly bestowed in the humane act of helping a thousands of helpless people.

2. The betrothal of Bai Baluba, the only daugther of the Thakore was made with Ajitsingjee, the heir apparent of Dhrangdra on the 6th of July 1899 at an expense of Rs. 16000, Rs. 15000 being paid as Chandla to Ajitsingjee and Rs. 1000 being the total of the other expenses connected with the betrothal.

3. A son was born to the heir apparent Dolatsingjee by his wife Jadejee of Vizana on the 28th of January 1900 and is named Bhimsingjee. He is the first born son of the heir apparent and may God give him long life to be the future ruler of Tharad.

II. GENERAL CONDITION, COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

4. The total amount of rain-fall during the year under review was 1 inch and 60 cents as against 8 inches and 32 cents in 1898–99 and 36 inches and 69 cents in 1897–98, which was quite insufficient either to raise crops or grass. As a consequence 329 Kacha wells were dug in the villages under the state and the old Pakka wells were also utilised for the purpose mainly of producing grass for the cattle. But in spite of all that was done to produce and import grass, a great portion of the cattle have died for want of grass.

5. The average prices which ruled here during the year under report and the year preceding it, may be seen from the following table.

Year	Bajri.	Wheat	Math	Gram	Moong	Rice
			Ponuds per rupee.			
1898–99	36	21	44	19	34	12
1899–1900	23	18	25	—	22	12

In the beginning of the year the prices of the food grains were very low but after sometime they began steadily to rise till they reached the highest point at the end of the year, Bajri in the beginning of the year was 40 pounds per rupee, in September 1899 18 pounds per rupee, and in March 1900 only 13 pounds per rupee.

6. Corn which was every year exported in great quantities, and even grass, had to be imported from other countries and so there was necessarily a stringency in the money market. Trade and business were slack and the artisan classes were also unable to get any work and most of them were obliged to take shelter on the relief works.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

7. For the reasons mentioned in para 1 and 4 abôve, the income of the land revenue including Vaje, Nerva, Santh and Jamma was only Rs. 7214–2–0 and the total amount of income from all the sources, exclusive of the income of the villages given in Patta and maintenance, was Rs. 26216–3–3.

8. The bethothal of Bai Baluba which was made at a time when it was not known how the year would turn out to be (see para 2 above), necessitated the incurring of a fresh debt of Rs. 16000 and then it was deemed necessary to take measures to pay up the whole debt in a few years to come, and with this end in view it was determined to pay up the debt owed to the Potadar Amba Moti by certain yearly instalments as follows. The debt owed to the Potadar was ascertained to be Rs. 53629–4–0 on the 19th of January 1897 in the time of Colonel Jackson, of which Rs. 7783–5–0 were repaid till the 8th July 1899, the date of the settling of the accounts with Potadar in the year under review. To the remainder Rs. 45845–15–0 were added, Rs. 7355–1–0 of interest up to the said date, Rs. 16000 the loan taken to meet the expenses of the betrothal of Bai Baluba, and Rs. 14049 of interest from the date of settlement till the paying up of the amount by an yearly instalment of Rs. 9000, thus making a total of Rs. 83250 to be paid up in a little over 9 yearly instalments. The income of opium duty and some other items of income were set aside for the purpose of payiag the said instalments. Thus it will appear that the sum of Rs. 21675–9–3 shown as of interest in the account of the year's expenditure is not of the interest for the year under report but rather of the past three or four vears and the coming nine or ten years and does not indicate any addition to the debt alraedy existing :—

9, On a reference to Appendix **A** the total expenditure incurred during the year will appear to be Rs. 83596–1–11; but subtracting therefrom, the nominal expenses of Rs. 4000 the expense of Patta and maintenance and Rs. 21675–9–3 of interest as shown in para 9 above and the extraordinary expenses of Rs. 16000 of the betrothal of Bai Baluba (See para 2 above) aud Rs. 2538–2–8 the sum spent on the relief work and the poor house at Tharad in the beginning (See para 1 above), he ordinary expenses of the year will appear to amount to Rs. 39382–14–0. Though this sum of Rs. 39382–14–0 does not exactly represent the total expenditure of the year as a part of the year's salaries of the State servants and the establishment of the Jamia Thandar had remained unpaid till the end of the year, still making due allowances for all this it will be conceded that the administration of the State was conducted as economically as in the previous years —

10. The grand total of the expenditure being shown to be Rs. 83596-9-11 and the amount of the income to be only Rs. 30216–3-3 the question remains how the deficit was made good (see Appendix **A**). The account of the sums received and paid may be approximately given as follows :—

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
Rs. 30216–3–3	Income as shown in	39382-14-0	Ordinary expenses of the

	appendix A.		year (See para 9 and Appendix A).
16000–0–0	Debt incurred of the banker for the betrothal of Bai Baluba.	16000–0–0	The expenses of the betrothal of Bai Baluba.
21675–0–0	Sum of interest added in the account of the banker as shown in para 8	21675–9–3	Interest added in the account of Pari Amba Motichand as shewn in para 8 above.
9000–0–0	Borrowed from the balance of the Lunal Puwana Japti to meet the current expenses in the famine year.	2538–2–8	Sum spent on the relief-work and the poor-house.
		4000–0–6	Patta and Maintenance.
5715–0–0	Recd. on the 31st of March 1900 from the Agency treasury as a part of the loan to be taken from the Government and in anticipation of it.	83596–9–11	Total.
989–13–5	Miscellaneous receipts.		
83596–9–11	Total.		

POLICE.

12. The strength of the mounted and the foot police remained the same as in the preceding two years (the foot being 26 and the mounted 8).

13. The number of offences reported in the year was 128 against 110 in 1898–99. The number of persons arrested and of the persons sent for trial was 177 each as against 124 each in 1898–99. The percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested was 72–2 against 46–7 in the preceding year.

14. The amount of property stolen was Rs. 4956–4–3 of which property worth 1953–4–9, was recovered, the perceatage of the property recovered to property stolen being 39–4.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

15. Only 49 new Civil cases were filed during the year against 185 in the preceding year, and there were 50 old cases left undecided at the end of 1898-99. Of these 77 cases 42 were decided during the year, leaving 35 cases on the register at the end of 1899-1900.

16. 120 New Criminal cases were filed in the year and there was one case left undecided at the end of 1898-99. All these 124 cases were decided in the year under report, leaving none in the balance.

17. Four Civil appeals were brought before the Karbhari's Court during the year and there was one on the register at the end of 1898-99. Of these, three were decided in the year.

19. Two accidental deaths occurred during the year which were both of drowning.

MEDICAL.

19. The total number of out-door patients treated in the Tharad State Victoria Jubilee Dispensary was 1161 against 1014 in the preceding year and the number of indoor patients admitted in the year was 28 against 6 in the preceding year.

20. There was no visitation of cholera or any other epidemic disease during the year.

CONCLUSION-

21. During the year under report the people have been afflicted by a famine of the like of which there is no historical record. But the famine will soon be a mere matter of the past, for rain has been ample and there is every chance of a bountiful harvest. Though the cattle that have survived the famine have not been enough to cultivate the whole cultivable area, there is reason to hope that the produce after a year of fallow will be considerably abundant.

22. The year of hardship has also its bright side. The people have fully realised what is Raj Sukh and Rail Sukh (the blessings of a good government and of railway) and the great help rendered in the year of distress has led to the strengthening of the tie connecting the rulers andthe ruled. Many tanks have been improved by famine labour and the long cherished hope of a railway connecting the various places in the agency with the rest of India seems to be nearing its realisation, a part of the earth work of the proposed line having already been done by the famine-workers.

23. Though the financial condition of the state has been very much straightened owing to certain extraordinary expenses incured in the last three years, *e. g.* the expenses of the marriage of the heir apparent, the Bhorole case and the betrothal of Bai Bhulaba detailed in the previous years' reports and owing to the famine in the year under review, it is hoped that it will be improved by care and economy and no menns will be spared in doing so.

24. The State is highly indebted to the Political Superintendent for the help and guidance with which he as usual has so effectively favoured it in the year under report and also to the other European and native officers who have done their utmost to help the people in their hardships.

Huzur Office Tharad State,
1900,

THAKORE ABHESINGJI KHENGARSINGJI
Chief of Tharad.

☞ *Ahmedabad* :—"UNITED PRINTING" PRESS,

APPENDIX A.

Abstract showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the revenue of the Tharad State from the 1st of April 1899 to 31st of March 1900.

No.	Receipts.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.	No.	Disbursement.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.
1	Land Revenue including Vaje, Nerva, Santh, Jama &c. ...	7214	2	0	1	Private expenses of the Thakore Saheb...	9074	11	8
2	Custom duties. ...	7911	0	1	2	Expenditure of Kumar Dolatsingji ...	1670	3	3
3	Opium duty. ...	7130	13	4	3	Expenditure of Zenana ...	1160	0	0
4	Fine Court Fees &c. ...	497	1	4	4	Expenses in connection with the relatives of the Thakore Saheb ...	221	4	6
5	Income of Najarana, Ijara &c. ...	3172	4	0	5	Guest expenses ..	213	3	9
6	Village Police. ...	290	14	6	6	Presents to Bhats &c. ...	162	0	6
7	Income of the villages given in Patta and maintenance. ...	4000	0	0	7	Parvasi (Pension). ...	132	8	0
					8	Charity ...	1417	2	1
	Total...	30216	3	3	9	Frontier preventive establishment ...	2939	12	9

		10	Pay ot Jamaya Thandar and Karkoons ...	425	0	0	
		11	Expenses on account of the institution of public utility Schools, Dispensary, &c. ...	908	14	11	
		12	Prisoners feeding, &c. ...	1076	7	11	
		13	Salaries of opium license vendor &c. ...	376	3	10	
		14	State litigation including Agents' pay ...	231	4	0	
		15	Contingencies ...	321	14	9	
		16	Custom department ...	2435	14	4	
		17	Office of the Karbharee and Revenue Office–Salaries of the establishment ...	1683	9	3	
		18	Office of the State Thandar ...	333	0	0	
		I9	Office of the Morwada Tehsildar ...	563	4	3	
		20	Police establishment ...	2568	12	10	
		21	Repairs to the State buildings ...	407	11	5	
		22	Expenditure towards improvement to cultivation ...	20	4	9	
		23	Village police establishment ...	1020	12	6	
		24	Salaries due to the State servants of the previous year ...	422	0	0	

				25	Expenditure on the Dolatpura well ...	57	11	6	
				26	Expenses in connection with the marriage of Kumar Dolatsingh ...	886	14	6	
				27	Betrothal expenses of Bai Shri Balooba...	16000	0	0	
				28	Poor house expenses ...	234	3	4	
				29	Relief Works expenses ...	2303	15	4	
				30	Interest ...	21675	9	3	
					Total...	79596	9	11	
					Patta and Maintenance ...	4000	0	0	
Total...	30216	3	3		Grand Total...	83596	9	11	

Huzur Office, Tharad Stace,

1900.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

THARAD STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1900-1901.

Annual Administration Report.

OF

THE THARAD STATE FOR THE YEAR 1900-1901.

I, INTRODUCTION.

(1). The year under report was one of hardships and trial. The worst and the last days of famine were experienced in the beginning of the year and when the famine was over there still remained the work of re-establishing order in all branches of industry and agriculture. But the effects of the benign British rule have been equally conspicuous in every-thing and the people have recovered and recover from the effects of famine at a very rapid pace.

(2). The demise during the year under report, of Empress Victoria, loved and venerated by all the Indians as their affectionate mother and sovereign, roused feelings of sorrow and sympathy in the hearts of all the people of the state. All work was stopped, every where as soon as the sad news was received and a general meeting was held by all the people of Tharad to express their feelings of sorrow and gratefulness, and a message of condolence was sent by wire through the Political Superintendent and the benign Bombay Government.

(3). Bai Naniba, the wife of the late Thakore Khengarsinghji and the step-mother of the present Thakore died during the year under report, leaving after her Rs. 3269-12-9 which sum was credited in the state treasury, but at the same time Rs. 3353-4-6 were spent after her funeral expenses and so this death has not affected the financial condition of the state in either way.

(4). Mr. Keshavlal Zoomchand Mehta left his post of the state Karbari in the month of July last and the work of the post was done by the acting Karbari Mr. Bapurao Balvantrao till the appointment of Mr. Mohanlal Pitamber Mehta B. A. L. L. B. as a permanent Karbari in the month of May 1901.

II. GENERAL CONDITION, COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

(5). The total amount of rainfall during the year under report was 23 inches and 22 cents which would have been sufficient to raise a good crop had it been seasonable but the want of rain was much felt in the beginning and the last part of the rainy season and the outcome of crops was six annas in a rupee and not satisfactory.

(6). The average prices which ruled here during the year under report and the year preceding it were as follows-

Year	Bajri	Wheat	Math	Gram	Mung	Rice
1899–1900	23	18	25	0	22	12
1900–1901	22	12	22	0	15	12

REVENUE AND FINANCE

(7). The income of the land revenue including vaje, Narva, santh and Jama was Rs. 22890–11–2 and this income will be deemed to be satisfactory for the want of bullocks and the want of seasonable rain both tended to decrease it. During the current year this income is expected to reach very nearly its normal level for many persons who had no bullocks last year have been able to purchase bullocks this year and utmost care is taken to see that no man who used to live on cultivation is left without means to do it.

(8). The total income of the state has amounted to Rs. 43669-4-5 but as this total also includes the sum of Rs. 3269-12-9 left in cash by the deceased Nanaba, the step mother of the present Thakore, the real income of the year may be taken to be Rs. 40399–7–8.

(9). On a reference to Appendix A, the real expenditure of the year exclu-sive of unexpected and nominal expenses will appear to be Rs. 45556–10–0. The excess of the expenditure over the income is chiefly

attributable to two causes (1) the dearness of corn and grass in the earlier part of the year and the decrease in revenue owing to the death of a great number of bullocks in the famine year.

(10). The financial condition of the state has been such as to require great attention and care to improve it, for the famine has caused a great addition to the debts owed by the State. The Thakore has begun to curtail his private expenses in all directions, to decrease the number of his horses and to bring his private expenses including the expenses of his stable within the moderate limit of Rs 6000 a year. It is hoped that strict economy and care on the part of the Thakore and his karbari on the one hand, and the very valuable guidance and beneficial pressure of the Political Superinten- on the other hand dent will soon improve the financial condition of the State.

(11). The total amount of debt owed by the state at the end of the year 1899–1900 was Rs. 116821–3–2 and the debt owed at the end of the year 1900–1901 was Rs. 115674–9–5 . Rs. 14285 were borrowed from the Government during the year under report but at the same time Rs 6271-15-8 were paid to the Parekh in liquidation of an instalment of the debt owed to him, and the miscellaneous debts including the amount of the arrears of pay were reduced from 18322-6–4 at the end of 1899–1900 to about Rs. 8000 at the end of 1900–1901. It is to be noted that a great part of the debt consists of the instalments due to Parekh Amba Moti and so is without interest.

POLICE.

(12). Police—The strength of the mounted and the foot police has nearly remained the same as in the preceding year. There were 5 sowars and 27 footmen as against 8 Sowars and 28 footmen in the preceding year. The number of offiences reported in the year was 141 against 128 in the year 1899–1900 and the number of persons arrested was 187 against 177 in 1899-1900. The percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested was 70–58 against 72–2 in the preceding year. The amount of property stolen was Rs 5071–12–3 of which Rs. 1864 were recovered, the percentage of property recovered to property stolen being Rs. 36–12–0.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

(13). Judicial—Only 21 new civil cases were filed during the year against 49 in the preceding year and there were 35 old cases left undecided at the end of 1899-1900. Of these 56 cases 15 were decided during the year leaving 41 cases on the register at the end of 1900-1901. 129 new criminal cases were filed in the year of which 122 were decided in the year under report and 2 cases were committed to the court of sessions, leaving 5 cases in the balance. Three accidental deaths occurred during the year which were all of drowing.

MEDICAL.

(14). Medical—The total number of out door patients treated in the Tharad State Victoria Jubilee Dispensary was Rs. 1155 against Rs. 1161 in the preceding year and the number of indoor patients admitted was 16 against 28 in the preceding year. As generally happens, cholera visited the country at the end of the famine year. The total number of persons attacked was 751 of which 314 died of the disease.

CONCLUSION.

(15). Conclusion—Though the year following a great famine cannot be one of prosperity, the rapidity with which the people have recovered and recover from the effects of famine is satisfactory and is owing to the benign British rule. Villagers who had left their homes in search of food or fodder have returned in great numbers and have resumed their avocations and many who were without bullocks last season have been able to procure bullocks by this time. The villages have now been divided between five Chief Officers of the state for the purposes of encouraging agriculture and the officers are instructed to see that none capable of doing cultivation is left without means to do it. There is land and men and the third necessary thing capital (or means) is also in the country but the connection between all these three was severed in the time of famine and the chief secret of administra-

tive success in the years following famine seems to lie in reconnecting these three elements by all proper means, and particulary so in a country like this. On the other hand it is also being tried hard to improve the financial condition of the state and this also is an equally hard task. The system of regularly paying the state servants which has been much disturbed in the famine year is to be re-continued as soon as funds permit and it is hoped that as now the Thakore has determined to live within a moderate amount of Rs 6000 a year, such funds will be soon available. The expenses of the year are so to be regulated as not only to leave a balance from the income sufficient to pay the instalment of the Government debt but also sufficient to pay a proper amount in private debt. An estimate of the probable amount of income and expenditure will soon be submitted to the learned Political Superintendent and these will be regulated according to his honor's guidance. It is at last hoped that everything will be set aright in due time with the valuable help of the Agency which has always been given to this state and for which the Thakore is under a deep debt of gratitude to the learned Political Superintendent and the other Political Officers.

Tharad
Dated 31st May 1901

Chief of Tharad.

Deesa Camp :— "RAJENDRA PRINTING" PRESS.

APPENDIX A.

Abstract showing the Receipts and Disbursement of the revenue of Tharad State from 1st April 1900 to the 31st Marca 1901.

No.	Receipts	Amount. Rs.	A.	P	No.	Disbursement.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.
1	Land Revenue, including Vaje Nerva Santh Jama &c. ...	22890	11	2	1	Private expenses of the Thakore Saheb...	12139	12	1
2	Custom duties. ...	4252	5	9	2	Expenditure of Kumar Shree Daulatsingji. ...	9210	12	9
3	Opiam duty. ...	4900	0	0	3	Expenditure of Kumar Shree Raisingji..	30	0	0
4	Fine court fees &c. ...	457	9	9	4	Expenditure of Zannana. ...	4004	0	0
5	Income of Najarana, Ijara &c. ...	3898	13	0	5	Expense in connection with the relatives of the Thakore Saheb. ...	1425	4	9
	Total...	40399	7	8	6	Guest expenses. ...	187	6	5
6	Sum left in cash by the deceased Bai Nana Bai the step mother of the Thakore ...	3269	12	9	7	Presents to Bhats &c. ...	915	12	9
7	Income of the villages given in patta and Maintainance. ...	10000	0	0	8	Parvasi (Pension) ...	123	4	10
					9	Charity. ...	1812	4	4
	Total...	53669	4	5	10	Frontier preventive establishment ...	2829	12	7

	Carried over ...	53669	4	5	11	Pay of Jamaya Thandar & Karkoons ...	2186	0	0
	Sum borrowed from the Government.	14285	0	0	12	Expense account of the institution of public utility, schools, Dispensary. ...	1581	15	4
	Total...	67954	4	5	13	Prisoners' feeding &c. ...	540	12	4
					14	Salaries of opium licence vendors &c. ...	145	0	7
					15	State litigation including agents pay ...	540	7	3
					16	Contigents. ...	557	0	2
					17	Custom Department. ...	1646	5	8
					18	Office of the Karbari and revenue Office Salaries of the Establishment ..	5288	9	9
					19	Office of the State Thandar. ...	696	0	0
					20	Police establishment ...	1118		
					21	Office of the Morvada Tehsildar. ...	2798		0
					22	Repairs of the State buildings ..	262	7	9
					23	Miscellaneous expense. ..	2174		
					24	Expenditure towards improvement to Cultivation. ..	3		
					25	Village Police establishment. ..	30	0	0
						Total...			45555 10 3

						Unexpected and Nominal expences						
					26	Expenses in connection with the betrtohal of Bai Shree Baluba Saheb.	...	774	10	11		
					27	The expense of Nana Bai Saheb.	...	3353	4	6		
					28	Census expenses.	...	2	12	0		
					29	Remissions,	...	1228	9	9		
					30	Debts paid.	...	6271	15	8	11631	4	7
					31	Patta and Maintenance.	...	10000	0	0	10000	0	0
					32	Balance at hand in cash and kind.	...	766	5	10	766	5	10
							Total...	~~76954~~ 67954	4	5	67954	4	5

Huzur Office, Tharad State,

Dated 31st May 1901.

From,

The Thakore of Tharad,

To,

Major H. D. Merewether,

Political Agent, Palanpur.

Tharad, 8th August 1905.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Tharad State for the year ending 31st March 1905.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

Area of the State = 940 Miles.

Population (according to the census of 1901) = 49021.

Gross Revenues (based on average of past five years)= 51965-1-11.

I, Thakore Abhesingji Khengarsingji, Chief of Tharad, am now 46 years of age and belong to the Waghella clan of Rajputs. I have two sons named Kumarshri Dolatsingji (the heir apperant) and Kumarshri Raysingji. My family intermarries with the families of the Rajput Chiefs

of Kathiawar and their cadets and the Rajput Jagirdars under Marwar and Kutch.

(2). The benign Government of India were graciously pleased to sanction the transfer of the jurisdiction over the Tharad Jamiya villages (108 villages) from Tharad Thana to the State and the information of this Resolution was conveyed to me by the learned Political Agent Palanpur's Memo No. 4808 of the 26th August 1904. In pursuance of the instructions of the Political Agent Palanpur the District Deputy Assistant Political Agent Palanpur came to Tharad on the 12th September 1904 to carry out the said orders and the Jurisdiction was formally handed over to the State on the 14th September 1904.

(3). Major H. D. Merewether, Political Agent, Palanpur during his tour in the Agency did me the favour of staying at Tharad on the 19th and 20th of October 1904 and the villages of Dua, Valadar, Kurbun, Madka and Eta under the State were visited by him in the months of November and December 1904 with the object of advising the Jagirdars of the Jamiya villages to act peacefully under the State. These visits produced the desired effect and the Jamia Jagirdars with rare exceptions have ever since acted in a lawful manner. I deem it a duty to express my sincere feelings of gratefulness for the Zeal which the learned Political Agent has shown for the welfare of the State and its subjects.

(4). Mr. Mohanlal Pitamber Mehta B. A. L. L. B. of the Bombay University continued to do the duties as the Karbhari of the State throughout the year. The Officer next in rank to the Karbhari, is the

Sir Nayadhish and this post was given to Mr. Mangalji Sobhagchand who till the transfer of the Jurisdiction over the Jamiya villages held the post of the Thandar of Tharad and whose services were graciously lent to the State by the benign Government from the date of the said transfer. Mr. Mangalji's vast experience as a Judicial Officer gained during the long course of his Agency service well qualifies him for the responsible post which he now holds in the State.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land.

(5). The system of taking the State's share of the produce of the cultivated land in the way of Narwa (payment in cash and Bhag (payment in kind) is still in vogue. Under this system a cultivator has to pay about half a rupee per each Bavta of land (which equals five Bighas) and in addition to this cash payment he has to pay to the State a sixth share of all the produce of the fields under him. This Bhagbatai system works well in years of bad crops and in this part of the country where the sole dependence of the agricultural classes is on the monsoon crops, the cultivators prefer Bhagbatai to vighoti. On the other hand it is certain that the introduction of the Vighoti system would give a greater fixity to the land revenues of the State and that on the whole it would be more advantageous both to the state and the cultivators. As a preliminary measure to the general introduction of the Vighoti system, efforts were made in the year 1896-97 and the succeeding years to prevail upon individual cultivators to accept the vighoti system and to have the dues yearly payable by them fixed in cash for a period of

ten years. These efforts have not met with much success owing to the famine of 1899–1900 and the successive bad years following it and now in effecting this desirable change, the State will have to wait till the condition of the agricultural classes is well improved.

(6). Under this Bhagbatai system it is rarely necessary except in a few individual cases to give remissions and suspensions.

CHAPTER III.

Protection

(7). Legislation:— The Civil and Criminal laws in force in British India are generally followed in this State.

(8). During the year under report the rules for the control of arms and ammunition in the State were framed by me and were approved and sanctioned by the Bombay Government by their Resolution No. 5711 of the 17th September 1904. These rules were put into force in the State from the 15th October 1904.

(9). Police:— At the beginning of the year under report when Jamiya villages were under the Tharad Thana, the State maintained a Police force of 5 Sowars and 22 foot. When the Jurisdiction over the Jamiya villages was transferred from tha Tharad Thana to the State on the 14th September 1904, the benign Government were graciously pleased to keep the Tharad Thana Agency Police consisting of 11 Sowars and 21 foot including officers at Tharad for 6 months more at my request in order that the additional Police force necessary might be

organised in the meantime, and the Tharad Thana Agency Police was with-drawn on the 13th March 1905. The total Police force of the State including officers at the end of the year consisted of 15 Sowars and 48 foot and they were supplied with uniform dress. The Ratio of Police to population and area at the end of the year was one police-man for every 778 persons of population and 14-9 Miles of area.

(10). Till the end of the year the State Police was only armed with country swords and so steps were taken to purchase Bored out Snider muskets and Bayonets from the Government Ordnance department in order that the State Police may be provided with these arms. Correspondence is still going on in this matter. 43 Bored out snider Muskets and 30 bayonets were temporarily lent to the State from the stock belonging to the Palanpur Agency Police for being used till the said purchase was made by the State and the State Police at present is provided with the arms that have been so graciously lent by the benign Government.

(11). The number of Offences reported to the Police in the year was 67 as against 72 in the preceding year and the number of persons arrested was 93 as against 71 in the preceding year. The percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested was 40-8 against 76-5 in the preceding year. The reason why the percentage of convictions was less in the year under report is that some important cases including the Naroli fracas case between the Jagirdars of Naroli in which there were a number of accused persons, occured at the end of the year and remained pending till the close of the year and so the convictions obtained in

those cases were not counted in the number of persons convicted in the year though the number of the accused arrested in those cases amounting to 34 was taken into account. If these cases in which 34 arrested persons remained pending trial at the close of the year are not taken into account, the percentage of the persons convicted to persons arrested would come to 64-4. The amount of property stolen was Rs. 1238-3-6 against Rs. 3141-0-0 in the preceding year and the percentage of property recovered to property stolen was 36-1. Only one sessions case of culpable Homicide not amounting to murder was committed to the sessions court of the Political Agent Palanpur during the year under report and in this case, two out of the three accused persons were convicted.

(12). Criminal Justice— There was one court of a first class and District Magistrate (Sir Nayadhish) for the whole of the State and an Assistant to the Sir Nayadhish designated Assistant Nayadhish was empowered to hear such cases within the cognizance of a second class Magistrate as were entrusted to him by the Sir Nayadhish. The powers of a Third class Magistrate were exercised by the Morwada Tehsildar for the Morwada Taluka only. The appeals on the decisions of these Courts were heard by the Hazur court of the State.

(13). The total number of criminal cases tried during the year under report including those left in balance at the end of the year preceding it was 87 and of these 76 were decided during the year under report leaving 11 in balance. Three criminal appeals were filed and of these two were decided in the year.

(14). Civil Justice:— The Sir Nayadhish exercises all the original civil jurisdiction of the State which is to hear suits upto the value of rupees ten thousands. The Assistant Nayadhish hears such civil suits upto the value of rupees 250 as are entrusted to him by the SirNayadhish. The Morwada Tehsildar is empowered to hear civil suits upto the value of Rs. 250 in the Morwada Taluka. The appeals against the decisions of these courts are heard by the Hazur Court of this State.

(15). The total number of civil cases tried during the year under report including those left in balance at the end of the year preceding it was 150 and of these 96 cases were decided during the year under report leaving 54 cases in balance. Four civil appeals were left in balance at the end of the year 1903-04 and 11 new appeals were filed during the year under report. Out of these 15 appeals 11 appeals were decided during the year, leaving 4 in balance.

(16). Prisons.— here is one Jail at Tharad and one lock-up at Morwada. The Tharad Thana buildings including the Police lines and the Jail building were given to the State on the transfer of the Jurisdiction over the Jamiya villages and so since then (14th September 1904) all the prisoners of the State were accomodated in the said Thana Jail building. This was found convenient as the State Police and the Magistrates occupied the rest of the Thana buildings surrounding the Jail. Five prisoners remained in Jail at the end of the year 1903-04 and 123 new prisoners were admitted in the Jail during the year under report. The average number of prisoners that daily remained in the

Jail was 9·87. The health of the prisoners in the Jail remained good throughout the year.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and distribution.

(17). The total amount of rainfall was 8 inches and 35 cents as against 11 inches and 68 cents in the preceding year. The rainfall was scanty and at the same time was not seasonable as it stopped too early. Crops suffered greatly on this account and the out-turn of crops was only 5 annas in a rupee.

(18). The average prices of food grains which ruled here in the year under report and the year preceding it were as follows:—

year	Bajri	Wheat	Math	Gram	Moong	Rice
	Pounds per rupee.					
1903—04	31	27	28	23	20	13
1904—05	33	27	32	25	27	13

(19). There have been successive bad years after the famine of 1899-1900 and so the people in this part of the country have not still fully recovered from the effects of famine. The welfare of almost all the classes depend upon the annual rainfall and the state of the crops. Fortunately in the current year (1905-1906) there has been a very

copious rainfall (36 inches up to the 27th July 1905) and it is hoped that the condition of the people will soon be much improved.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and finance.

(20). The following statement shows the income of the year under report and that of the year preceding it.

Receipts.

No.	Description of items.	1903–1904	1904–1905	Increase	Decrease.
1	Land revenue including Vaje-Narwa, Santh and Jama...	19879–3–4	11062–11–6	...	8816–7–10
2	Customs duties ...	6811–8–5	5351–6–11	...	1460–1–6
3	Opium duties ...	8900–0–0	8900–0–0	...	
4	Fine, Court fees &c...	1539–14–8	1620–6–6	80–7–10	...
5	Najrana, Ijara & other Miscellaneous incomes	3792–4–1	4299–1–3	506–13–2	...
6	Sale of building sites in Tharad	300–0–0	799–0–0	499–0–0	...
7	Balance of Lunal, Puwana Japti account	800–5–3	540–4–5	...	260–0–10
8	Recovery of arrears of Jama	9233–14–8	3820–6–1	...	5413–8–7
	Total...	51257–2–5	36393–4–8	1086–5–0	15950–2–9

Net decrease 14863-13-9.

(21). The decrease in the incomes of the land revenues and customs is mainly owing to the decrease in the out-turn of crops which was only five annas in a rupee in the year under report while ten annas in a rupee in the year preceding it. The income under head 3 has remained constant as it has been given in ijara for a period of about 9 years from 1899-1900 to the former state banker Parekh Motichand Maghani. The incomes under heads 4 and 5 have also suffered owing to the year being a draught year, but the increase under these heads is owing to the transfer of the jurisdiction over the Jamiya villages to the State. The amount of arrears of Jama remaining due by the Jamiya villages at the beginning of the year under report was Rs 8246-10-6 but of these only Rs 3820-6-1 were recovered during the year under report on account of the straitened condition of the Jamia Jagirdars in consequence of the draught year.

(22). Appendix A, joined herewith shows the total disbursement of the year under report. The Judicial and the Police department were reformed and enlarged on account of the enlargement of the State owing to the transfer of the Jurisdiction over the Jamiya villages to the State and an increase was made in the yearly expenses of those departments and in those of contingencies, Jail charges, travelling allowance, repairs to State buildings and miscellaneous charges. In addition to this general yearly increase in the expenses, special expenses and liabilities were also incurred by the State on account of the said enlargement of the State.

The estimated value of the Tharad Thana buildings and the Thana dead Stock amounting to Rs 6432 and the salaries and other charges of the Tharad Thana Agency Police stationed at Tharad for six months (vide chapter 3 supra), amounting to Rs 4016-9-0 were to be paid, and the additional state Police was to be provided with necessary dress and equipment. Thus while on the one hand the income of the State fell much below the average owing to a failure of crops, the State was obliged to make an increase in its ordinary yearly expenditure and to incur expenses which were special for the year. To meet all these liabilities and to start well the administration of the enlarged State a request was made to the benign Government to grant a further loan of Rs 20000 to the State during the year under report and to postpone the recovery of the instalment of the Government loan. The matter remained under correspondence and consideration till the end of the year and so a fresh request was made in the matter in the beginning of the current year, but this time the request was to grant a loan of Rs 5000 instead of Rs 20000 and to recover the amount due for the Thana buildings and the Thana Police charges in instalments and the matter is still under correspondance. Fortunately the rain-fall during this year is very satisfactory till now in this State (36 inches upto the 27th of July 1905) and if the season continues to be fair, the State will not be obliged to draw the whole amount of the proposed loan, in case it is sanctioned.

(23). An amount of Rs 952-2-1 was paid in the beginning of the year under report towards the instalment of the Government loan

due on 1st April 1905 and Rs 6096-9-0 were paid towards the debt due to Parekh Motichand Maghani the former banker of the State from the opium duty Ijara amount.

(24). The effect, which the transfer of the Jurisdiction over the Jamiya villages to the State, is calculated to produce on the financial condition of the State may now be stated. When the Jamiya villages were under the Tharad Thana, the pay of the Thandar was paid by the State and this amount of pay (now saved to the State) when added to the amount of the expenditure of the Judicial department, which the State formerly maintained, is nearly sufficient to defray the expenses of the present enlarged Judicial department. The increase in the expenses of the Police and Jail charges, contingencies, travelling allowance and other miscellaneous charges may be estimated to amount to Rs 5000 and this additional expenditure is nearly recouped by the additional incomes of Judicial receipts and the Police cess. So far the increase both in expenditure and income is equally balanced, but now the collection of Dan and other dues levied in the Jamia villages will be better made and Smuggling will be more effectively checked and this will lead to a material increase in the income of the State. The re-unification of the State which has been graciously effected by the benign Government is on the whole calculated to lead greatly to its prosperity.

CHAPTER VI.

(25). Medical— The total number of patients treated in the Tharad State Victoria Jubilee Dispensary was 776 as against 823 in

the preceding year. There was no outbreak of any epidemic disease during the year and the health of the people remained good.

CHAPTER VII.

(26). There is a vernacular school and a girls' school at Tharad and there are five other schools at Morwada, Uchosan, Bhorole, Dooa and Madka. All these schools are at present under the supervision of the Deputy Educational Inspector of the Palanpur Agency Schools.

CHAPTER VIII.

(27). The year under report may fitly be termed to be a transitional period and financially, it was a period of hard test. Great care and caution had to be taken in re-organizing the Judicial and the Police departments and while providing the various exigencies of the enlarged State, its financial condition had to be very carefully looked to. It is expected that the continued efforts to place the financial condition of the State will produce much better results during the current year.

Hoping you are in the enjoyment of excellent health.

I have the honour to be

SIR,

Your Most Obedient Servant.

Chief of Tharad.

KARBHARI THARAD STATE.

APPENDIX A.

A statement showing the actual receipts and disbursements of the Tharad State for the yea. 1904-05 (ending 31st March 1905).

No.	Receipts.	Amount. Rs. As. P.	No.	Disbursements.	Rs. As P	Amount Rs As. P
1	Balance at hand in cash and Kind on the 1st April 1904. ..	2616 0 6	1	Expenses in connection with the Thakore Saheb and his family members ...		
				(a) Thakore Saheb ..	7200 0 0	
2	Land Revenue including Vage, Narwa, Santh, Jama, &c. ...	11062 11 6		(b) Kumarshri Dolatsingji ..	1105 12 9	
				(c) Kumarshri Raysingji ..	138 4 3	
3	Custom duty. ...	5351 6 11		(d) Nimnoks of the Zenana. ..	1521 8 6	9965 9 6
			2	Salaries of the State servants		
4	Opium duty. ...	8900 0 0		(a) Office of the Karbhari including Revenue Office. ...	713 1 1	
5	Najrana, Ijara and other Miscellaneous incomes ...	4299 1 3		(b) Office of the Judicial Adhikari ...	186 7 0	
				(c) Office of the Sir Nyayadhish ...	1464 6 8	
6	Fine, Court fees &c. ...	1620 6 6		(d) Office of the Morwada Tehesildar...	462 0 0	
				(e) Police Establishment (including the amount to be paid to Government for the Agency Police charges for 6 months) ...	5307 7 3	
7	Sale of building sites in Tharad and Morwada ...	799 0 0		(f) Custom Department ...	1585 7 9	
				(g) The Salaries of the State Agent and the peon stationed at Palanpur...	120 4 0	
8	Arrears of the previous years Jama due by the Jamia Villages ...	3320 6 1				

9	Received from the balance in the Lunal and Puwana Japti Account (from the amount lent to the Thara Estate) ...										
	From Thara —340-4-5										
	From Government as of three years interest on the said loan given to Thara from the Japti Account —200-0-0										
	540-4-5	540	4	5							
	Total of Heads 2 to 9 ...	36393	4	8							
10	Due to Government on account of (*a*) Tharad Thana buildings & Thana Dead Stock 6432-0-0 (*b*) Pay &c. of the Agency Police for 6 months 4016-9-0 (*c*) Pay of the Thana Karkoons 261-5-2	10709	14	2							
11	Patta and Jiwai ...	15000	0	0							
	Grand Total...	64719	8	4							
					3	Miscellaneous Expenses:—					
						(*a*) Contingent charges ...	686	13	10		
						(*b*) Prisoners' feeding ...	485	8	3		
						(*c*) State litigation ...	800	8	5		
						(*d*) Guest Expenses ...	315	7	3		
						(*e*) Travelling allowance to State Servants ...	199	14	6		
						(*f*) Presents to Phats &c. ...	19	0	0		
						(*g*) Pension (Pervasi) ...	24	0	0		
						(*h*) Charity ...	611	9	11		
						(*i*) Other Miscellaneous Expenses ...	866	2	2	4009	0	4
					4	Construction & repairs to State buildings ...	1188	7	4	1188	7	4
					5	Amount to be paid by the State for the Thana buildings and dead Stock ...	643	0	0	6432	0	0
					6	Expenses in connection with the marriage of Bai Shri Baluba. ...	508	0	0	508	0	0
					7	Expenses on occasions of deaths and marriages &c among the relatives of the Thakore Saheb ...	596	6	0	59	6	0
						(*h*) Waghasan Frontier line ...	2804	4	3			
						(*i*) Pay of the Jamia Thandar and the Tharad Karkoon upto the 13th September 1904 and of the Morwada karkoon for the year ...	1072	6	10			
						(*j*) Vaccination Warad ...	30	7	1			
						(*k*) Education Department ...	717	9	8			
						(*l*) Dispensary ...	164	2	0			
						(*m*) Pay of the Tharad Thana Karkoons from the 14th September 1904 ...	261	5	2	14889	4	9

		8	Remission & Chhoot ...	259	8	2	259	8	2
		9	Unexpected Expenses:—						
			(*a*) State contribution towards the Palanpur Agency Empress Mem rial Fund ...	151	0	0			
			(*b*) Journey expenses of the Thakore Saheb ...	194	11	0	345	11	0
		10	Paid towards Government debt						
			(*a*) Towards the Instalment due to Government ...	952	2	1			
			(*b*) Towards expenses of the famine loan account office ...	143	13	0	1095	15	1
		11	Paid towards other debts						
			(*a*) Parikh Motichand Maghani from the opium duty ijara amount ..	6096	9	0			
			(*b*) To cultivators towards the amount due to them ..	22	4	0	6118	13	0
		12	Advances made by the State;—						
			(*a*) To Jamia villages for the pay ment of their share of famine loan account office expenses ...	121	0	0			
			(*b*) To the village Lalpur for paying Palanpur State's Hak on the village.	80	0	0			
			(*c*) Towards the State Police dress Fund ...	225	0	0	426	0	0
		13	Balance in cash and Kind on the 1st April 1905. ...	3884	8	2	3884	8	2

				Total of heads 1 to 13...	—	—	—	49719	3	4
		14	Patta and Jiwai	...	15000	0	0	15000	0	0
				Grand Total...	—	—	—	64719	3	4

(Sd). M. P. MEHTA,

Karbhari, Tharad State.

FROM,

The Thakore of Tharad.

To,

Lt. Colonel H. D. Merewether
Political Agent.

PALANPUR.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Tharad State for the year ending on the 31st March 1910.

CHAPTER I

General and Political Area of the state, 940 Miles, Population (according to the census of 1901) 49021.

Gross Revenues Rs 80000.

1. I, Thakore Abhesingji Khengarsingji of Tharad, am now 51 years of age and belong to the Waghella clan of Rajputs. I have two sons named Kumar-shri Dolatsingji (heir apparent) and Kumar-shri Raisingji.

2. Kumar shri Dolatsingji has four sons named Bhemsingji, Keshrisingji, Partapsingji and a baby. Partapsingji was born on the 9th November 1909 and the youngest was born on the 22nd July 1910.

3. Lt. colonel H. D. Merewether, Political Agent, Palanpur in the course of his tour in the Agency did me the favour of staying at Tharad on the 8th and 9th of December 1909. The learned Political Agent has always favoured me with his valuable advice and guidance and I deem it a duty to express my sincere feeling of gratefulness for the interest taken by him in the wel-fare of this state.

4. On the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to Palanpur in the month of January last, I went to Palanpur to pay my humble respects to His Excellency, and had the honour of being introduced to His Excellency at 3-45 P. M. on the 30th January 1910. The high personality of His Excellency and the deep concern which His Excellency evinced in the interest of all classes, produced a great effect on all the chiefs of this Agency.

5. My wives Jaliji and Gohiliji died in the year under report on the 17th of April 1909 and 1st September 1909 respectively.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of land.

6. The Bhagbatai system still prevails in the state. Under this system the cultivators pay half a rupee per each Bavata of land (which equals five Bighas) and in addition to it a sixth share of the produce in kind to the state.

7. The Vighotee system was applied to all the fields of the Tharad town and the system has till now worked well. The cultivators of the villages are still under the impression that the Bhagbatai system is more suitable to them as their sole dependance is on the monsoon crops. It is hoped that they will be induced by and by to accept the Vighotee system.

8. The out-turu of crops during the year under report was about ten annas in a rupee. The condition of the agricultural classes continued to be fair and there was found no necessity of granting remissions or suspensions.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

9. Legislation:—The civil and criminal laws in force in British India are generally followed in this state.

10. Police:—17 Sawars and 47 footmen were maintained in the year under report as against the same number in the preceding year. The sawars are armed with rifles, swords and lances and the footmen with rifles and bayonets. They are supplied with cotton as well as woolen uniform dress from the police dress fund.

11. The total cost of maintaining the police was Rs. 8346 as against Rs. 8286 in the preceding year (appendix IV.)

12. The ratio of police to population and area in the year under report was one police man for every 765 persons of population and 14-6 miles of area respectively as against the same in the preceding year.

13. Village Police:—The said regular police is assisted by the village police which is maintained from the village police fund. A village police Patel is kept for every group of five or six villages and about 2 to four Chokiats are kept in each village according to its population. The Chokiats perform the duty of watching the villages at nights and they as well as the police Patels help the police in the work of prevention and detection of crimes. The police patels also keep the registers of arms and of births and deaths.

14. Training of the police:—Out of 64 men of the regular police 18 men know how to read and write and 23 are learning to do so. They also receive exercise in drill and markmanship.

15. A reference to appendices V and VI will show that the working of the Police continues to be satisfactory. The number of offences reported

to the police in the year under report, was 102 as against 99 in the preceding year and the number of persons arrested was 129 as against 139 in the preceding year. The percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested was 72·17 as against 68·2 in the preceding year (vide appendix V). The amount of property stolen was 2331–6–0 as against 1742–10–3 in the preceding year, and the percentage of property stolen to property recovered was 44·2 as against 65·3 in the preceding year (appendix VI).

16. Criminal justice:—The Sir–Nyayadhis or the District Magistrate exercises the powers of a District Magistrate in the whole of the state. The Morwada and the Tarwa Tehsildars and the Talukdar of Bhorole exercisee the powers of a third class Magistrate within their respective circles. The appeals against their decision are heard by the Hazur court of the state.

17. The total number of criminal cases which came on the file of all the courts during the year under report, including those left in balance at the end of the preceding year, was 162 as against 220 in the preceding year and out of these, 154 cases were decided in the year, leaving 8 cases in balance. (vide appendices VII and VIII). The total number of criminal appeals filed in the year under report, including those left in balance at the end of the year, was 9 as against 11 in the preceding year. Out of these 7 appeals were decided in the year under report, leaving two in balance (vide appendix IX)

18. The civil justice:—The Sir–Nyayadhis exercises all the original civil jurisdiction of the state which extends to the hearing of suits upto the value of Rs. 10000. The Tehsildar of Morwada and Tarwa and the Talukdar of Bhorole hear suits upto the value of Rs. 250 in the villages under them. The appeals against the decision of these courts are heard by the Huzur court.

19. The total number of civil cases filed during the year under report, including those left in balance at the end of the preceding year, was 301, as against 224 in the preceding year, and out of these, 264 cases were decided. leaving 37 cases in balance, as against 38 left in balance at the end of the preceding year. The average duration of the suits was 3 months and 1 day as against 3 months and 23 days in the preceding year. The total value of suits filed amounted to Rs. 30918–7–5 as against 31720–15–0 in the preceding year (vide appendix X). There were 45 applications for executions of decrees in balance at the beginning of the year and 281 new applications were filed in the year under report. Out of these, 277 were disposed of during the year, leaving 49 in balance at the end of the year (appendix XI). The total number of civil appeals filed in the year under report including those left in balance at the end of the year was 30, out of these 9 appeals were decided in the year under report leaving, 21 in balance at the end of the year.

20. Extradition:—Reciprocity was duly observed in matters of extradition.

21. Prisons:—There is one jail at Tharad and 3 lock–ups at Morwada, Tarwa and Bhorole, one at each place. The number of prisoners remaining in the jail and the lock–ups at the end of 1908–09 was 15 and 98 prisoners were admitted in the year under report. The daily average of prisoners was 16 1 as against 17·6 in the preceding year. The total cost of feeding the

prisoners was Rs. 477-5-6 exclusively of the maintenance charges of the states' prisoners who are undergoing punishments in the Andamans and the lunatic asylum at Ahmedabad. The health of the prisoners remained good (vide appendix XIII).

22. Registration:—The total number of documents registered was 20 as against 18 in the preceding year. The total value of the documents registered was 12960-8-0 as against 4794-4-0 in the preceding year. Of the documents registered 13 were mortgage deeds, 2 sale deeds, 2 money bonds and 3 other miscellaneous documents (vide appendices XIV and XV).

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

23. Weather and crops showing rainfall:—The total amount of rainfall was 22 in. 49 cents as against 43-93 in the preceding year (appendix XVII.) Want of rain was felt in the last part of the season. The outturn of crops amounted to ten annas in a rupee as against 8 annas in the preceding year.

24. Prices of food grains, wages, and labour:—The prices of food grains (appendix XVIII.) remained normal throughout the year. The earning of unskilled labourers were about three annas per diem.

25. Trade:—The chief exports are grain, ghee, wool, hyde and bullocks and the chief imports are, sugar, treacle, spices and piece goods. Trade remained in a normal condition.

26. Post Offices:—There are two branch post offices within the limits of this state, one at Tharad and the other at Morwada.

27. General condition of the state and people:—Though the harvest in the year under report and the preceding two years was not satisfactory and though the revenue of the state was affected by this cause, still it is satisfactory to note that a steady progress was made even in these years towards the improvement of the financial condition of the state. The condition of the people (the agricultural and trading classes) continues to be fair.

28. Public Health:—Public health was good. The birth rate per thousand was 30-5 as against 37·2 in the preceding year, and the death rate was 14 as against 15·9 in the preceding year. The register of births and deaths is properly kept by the Police Patels and the system of keeping the register is well regulated and duly supervised.

29. Agricultural stock:—Agricultural stock remained in a good condition and there was no disease among them during the year. The number of bullocks, cows and she-buffaloes registered in the cattle census of the year under report amounted to 12889, 9265 and 6974 as against 11971, 7851 and 6455 respectively in the preceding year. The steady increase in the number of cattle indicates that the condition of the agricultural classes is by and by improving.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

30. The year under report as well as the preceding two years have not proved to be years of good harvests in this State and so though the land revenue income in the year under report has been greater than in the preceding two years. it has been much less than that in the years 1905–1906 and 1906–1907 and is below the average. The land-revenue income in the year under report, amounted to Rs 24824–7–0 as against. Rs 16661–12–9 and Rs 19106–3–0 in the preceding two years. and Rs. 31403–1–7 and Rs. 33705–12–0 in 1905–06 and 1906–07 respectively.

31. The total gross revenue of the State exclusively of that of the Jagir, Jiwai and Inami villages was Rs 67999–0–7 as against Rs 72093–12–4 and Rs. 59557–1–6 in the preceding two years. The exports of grain were less in the year under report than those in the year preceding it and so there was a falling off in the Dan (customs) revenues, which amounted to Rs 11899–9–9 in the year under report as against Rs 16954–9–0 in the preceding year.

32. The total expenditure of the year exclusively of the amount paid towards debts was Rs 55603–0–1 as against Rs 55254–6–10 in the preceding year. The expenditure includes my Journey expenses amounting to Rs 1479–13–5 (vide para 4 supra) and Rs 3541–11–3 spent as ceremonial expenses on the occasions of the demise of my wives Zaliji and Goheliji (vide para 5 supra).

33. The Government debt incurred by the State for famine and administrative purposes in the famines of 1899–1900 and 1901–1902 is being paid off in instalments which run upto the first of April 1915. These instalments were fixed in the year 1903 A. D. and Rs 7700. were paid towards the same in the year under report. The total amount of instalments due from 1901 upto 1909 (including that due in the year under report on the 1st of April 1909) amounts to Rs. 51440–2–3 and the amount paid towards the same till the year under report amounts in all to Rs 47260–2–3. With the exception of the years 1905–06 and 1906–07, all the years from 1901 have proved to be years of poor harvests and the failure of crops in the years 1904–05 and 1907–08 was so general (the produce amounting to only five annas in a rupee in both the years) that it was then found necessary to request for a postponement of the instalments falling due in those years. In spite of this it will be seen from the aforesaid result (the total payment) that due care has been taken to make up for the deficiency of bad years.

34. After the settlement of instalments an amount of Rs. 3284–8–7 was allotted to this state as its share of the salaries of European Officers deputed during famine of 1899–1900 and this amount with its interest and the interest due on account of late payments of instalments remain to be paid. The instalments due in the current year (1st of April 1910) with the

balance remaining due and the amounts of further allotment and interest as aforesaid amount in all to Rs 20715-1-7. Though the current year seems till now to be very hopeful, it will be difficult to pay the whole amoint in the current year and so it will probably be found necessary to request the benign Government to postpone the recovery of a portion of the said amount or to recast the instalments.

35. The amount due by this state to Government on account of the pay of the Agency Thana police lent to the state in 1904-05 was paid in the year 1907 but as on an examination of accounts an amount of Rs 1000 was found as remaining due by this state, the same was paid in the year under report.

36. In addition to the repayment of Government debt paid as aforesaid Rs 1843-9-3 were paid in the year towards private debt due to Pari Motichand Maghani, the former Potadar of the state. The total amount paid towards the debt due to the said Potadar since 1901 amounts to Rs 57051-2-5.

37. The question relating to repayment of the debt due on account of the allotment of famine relief expenses coming to the share of the Jamia villages is now under consideration and arrangements are being made for fixing instalments for the repayment of the same.

38. The financial condition of the state is steadily improving and it is hoped that the debts which now remain due will be repaid in the course of the next few years.

CHAPTER VI.

39. The medical department:—There is one dispensary in the state, the Tharad Victoria Jubilee Dispensary. The total number of patients treated was 1366 as against 1256 in the preceding year (Appendix XXIII.) The total number of births in the year under report was 1496 as against 1823 in the preceding year and the total numbers of deaths was 689 as against 781 in the preceding year (Appendix XXIV.)

CHAPTER VII.

40. There is a vernacular school and a girl's school at Tharad, and there are five other schools at Morwada, Uchosan, Bhorole, Dooa, and Madka. The total number of boys attending the schools, was 263 as against the same number in the preceding year, and the average daily attendance was 179 as against 177 in the preceding year.

CHAPTFR VIII.

Miscellaneous.

41. Summing up:—The out-tura of crops in the last three years has proved to be much below the average and the income of the state was consequently much affected. In spite of this it is satisfactory to note that the state has been able in these years also to make a substantial decrease in its debts besides defraying all the ordinary administrative charges and the special expenses incurred on occasions of marriages and deaths in my family. The condition of the people continued to be fair and the steady and appreciable increase in the number of domestic cattle (vide para 29 Supra) indicates that prosperity is again returning to the country.

Tharad.
31st August 1910.

I have the honour to be Sir.
Your most obedient Servant.

Karbari
Tharad State.

Chief of Tharad.

Shri Satya Vijaya Printing Press—Ahmedabad.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the Tharad State and Residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1909—1910.

	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From.	To.	
1	Mehta Mohanlal Pitamber, B. A. L. L. B.	Karbbari Tharad State.	11th May 1901	31st March 1910	Directly employed
2	Veyas Pursotamrai Bhavanishanker.	Sir Nyayadhis Thard State.	9th May 1907	31st March 1910	Services lent by Government.
3	Kumarshri Dolatsingji.	Superintendent of Police	1st December 1905	31st March 1910	Directly employed.
4	Mr. Bhaurao Namaji.	Chief Constable, Tharad.	14th March 1905	31st March 1910	Services lent by Government.
5	Mr. Bhagwandin Gadgadin.	Risaldar of Police.	14th March 1905	31st March 1910	Services lent by Government.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Tharad State.

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
Indian Penal Code ...	Yes	Nil	
Criminal Procedure ...	,,		
Civil Procedure ...	,,		
Indian Evidence Act ...	,,		
Indian Contract Act ...	,,		
Opium Act ...	,,		
Salt Act ...	,,		
Limitation Act ...	Kathiawar Agency Limitation Act is followed.		
Registration Act ...	Enacted by the State.		
Arms Act ...			

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Tharad State, 1909-1910.

There is no Military force in the State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police, for the year 1909–1910.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education		Remarks.
				Dismissed	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Chief Constable.	1	47–8–0	570–0–0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Police Risaldar	1	50–0–0	600–0–0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Fojdars	2 { 1	19–0–0	432–0–0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	
	2 { 1	17–0–0									
Jamadar	1	17–0–0	204–0–0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
1st Class Nayaks	4 { 1	10–0–0	444–0–0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	4 { 3	9–0–0									
Lace Nayaks	5 { 2	8–0–0	444–0–0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	
	5 { 3	7–0–0									
Karkoons.	3 { 1	13–0–0	372–0–0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	
	3 { 2	9–0–0									
3rd Class Constables... ...	6	7–0–0	504–0–0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	
4th Class Constables... ...	24 { 20	6–0–0	1680–0–0	0	4	0	2	0	3	10	
	24 { 4	5–0–0									
Dafedars	2	18–0–0	432–0–0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
1st Class Sowars	3	18–0–0	648–0–0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
2nd Calss Sowars	2	17–0–0	408–0–0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
3rd Calss Sowars	5	16–0–0	960–0–0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	
Camel Sowars	5 { 4	11–0–0	648–0–0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	
	5 { 1	10–0–0									
Total...	64	60	8346–0–0	0	6	0	5	0	18	23	

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Tharad State, during the year 1909-1910.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage of persons convicted to accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Tharad State.	99	102	126	129	125	115	86	83	27	31	68-2	72-17	68-2	72-17	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Value of Property stolen amount of Recoveries in the Tharad State, during the year 1909-1910.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tharad State.	1742-10-3	2331-6-0	1139-1-3	1030-0-0	65-3-0	44-2-10	

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Tharad State during the year 1909-1910.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of personse died during or befor trial.	Term of imprisonment.											Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Chapter VIII.																														
Offences against the public tranquility Sections 143-160.	0	4	4	0	4	30	18	0	0	0	5	13	0	18	12	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chapter X.																														
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants S. 172-190.	0	4	4	1	3	6	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Chapter XI.																														
False evidence and offences against Public justice Sections 192-230.	0	4	4	3	4	6	3	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chapter XII.																														
Offences relating to coin and Government Stamps S-231-263.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Chapter XIV.																														
Offences affecting the public health, Safety, convenience, decency and Morals S-269-294.	...	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chapter XV.																														
Offeness relating to religion S-295-298.	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chapter XVI.																														
(1) Offences affecting the human body s-ections 302-311-504	...	0	4	4	0	3	4	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
(2) Hurt S-323-328.	...	1	33	34	47	34	81	15	0	0	1	5	9	0	15	66	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
(3) Wrongful restraint and confinement S-341-348.	...	1	2	3	3	3	5	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(4) Criminal force and assault S-352-358.	...	0	2	2	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
(5) Unlawful compulsory labour S-374	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(6) Rape section 376.	...	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chapter XVII.																														
(1) Theft S-378-382.	...	0	37	37	54	37	61	43	0	0	2	22	19	0	43	18	0	0	19	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(2) Extortion S-384-389.	...	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(3) Robbery S-392-394	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(4) Dishonest mis-appropriation of property S-403-405.	...	0	5	5	2	5	5	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(5) Criminal breach of Trust S-406-410.	...	0	6	6	4	6	7	6	0	0	0	5	1	0	6	1	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(6) Receiving stolen property S-411-414.	..	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
(7) Cheating S-417-420.	...	0	4	4	2	3	4	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
(8) Mischief S-426-440.	...	0	29	29	50	28	69	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	63	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
(9) Criminal trespass S-447-462	...	2	8	10	5	8	25	6	0	0	0	3	3	0	6	9	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(	0	0	10
Chapter XVIII.																														
Forgery S-465-477.	...	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

APPENDIX VII.—(Continued.)

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Tharad State during the year 1909-1910.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or befor trial.	Term of imprisonment.											Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Chapter XX.																														
Offences relating to Marriages S—493-498	0	1	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chapter XXII.																														
Criminal intimidation S-503-510...	0	7	7	8	7	37	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chapter XXIII.																														
Attempts to commit offences S-511	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Local Acts (such as Arms Act, cattle trespass Act, salt and opium act &c). ...	0	5	5	10	5	5	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total...	5	157	162	214	154	352	110	0	1	6	48	55	0	110	223	0	0	44	2	1	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	19	

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of Offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Tharad State during the year 1909-1910

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed.					Persons remaining at the end of year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1909-1910.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.		
	Past year.	present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Tharad State.																	
Sir Nyayadhish ...	148	128	23	139	27	39	42	10	309	280	106	72	83	0	0	19	
Tarva Tehsildar ...	6	11	0	6	4	16	0	0	10	26	10	0	16	0	0	0	
Morwada Tehsildar ...	18	9	0	6	10	3	0	0	27	19	10	0	9	0	0	0	
Bhorol Talukdar. ...	38	14	0	2	1	24	0	0	0	27	19	6	2	0	0	0	
Total...	210	162	23	153	42	82	42	10	346	352	145	78	110	0	0	19	

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the result of Appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Tharad State, during the year 1909-1910.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry etc. ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	persons.	Cases.	persons.	Cases.	persons.	Cases.	persons.	Cases.	persons.	Cases.	persons.	Cases.	persons.	Cases.	
Tharad State Huzur Court	9	0	0	7	4	3	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	

APPENDIX X.

Civil Work—Nature and Value of Original Suits filed and disposed of in the Tharad State, during the year. 1909-1910.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during peresent year.									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits remanded. property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suit for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs.100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000.	Number of suits above Rr. 1000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5 000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
Tharad State Sir Nyayadhis.	42	32	141	233	143	265	151	239	32	26	11697-4-8	0	232	1	201	28	2	2	0	4	153	49	33	30047—3-5	T.M.d. 0-2—8	
Tarva Tehsildar.	6	4	18	13	24	17	20	13	4	4	439-0-0	0	13	0	12	1	0	0	0	0	8	3	2	367-10-0	0-2-0½	
Morwada Tehsildar.	1	1	4	5	5	6	4	3	1	3	273-4-0	0	5	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	80—8-0	0-0-3⅔	
Bherol Talukdar	4	1	8	12	12	13	11	9	1	4	847-4-6	0	11	2	11	2	0	0	0	0	6	1	2	423—2-0	0-0-3⅔	
Total...	53	38	171	263	224	301	186	264	38	37	18256-13-2	0	261	3	228	32	2	2	0	4	170	53	37	30918—7-5	0—3-1	

APPENDIX XI.

Civil Work—Results of applications for Execution of Decrees.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Number of applications pending disposal at the close of.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months	
Tharad State Sir Nyayadhis	59	33	23408-5-2	281	253	18629-4-4	340	286	42037-9-6	307	243	21377-15-11	33	43	20659-9-7	26	4	13	
Tarva Tehsildar.	4	2	17-3-0	15	13	1125-2-0	19	15	442-5-0	17	13	419-7-0	2	2	22-14-0	2	0	0	
Morwada Tehsildar.	0	0	0-0-0	4	1	13-2-0	4	1	13-2-0	4	1	13-2-0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bhorol Talukdar.	6	10	425-5-0	10	14	520-5-6	24	24	945-10-6	16	20	828-9-0	0	4	117-1-6	4	0	0	
Total...	69	45	23850-13-2	310	281	19587-13-10	379	326	43438-11-0	344	277	22639-1-11	35	49	20799-9-1	32	4	13	

APPENDIX XII.

Civil Work—Number and Results of Appeals in Civil Suits.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		Decisions confirmed		How disposed of. Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.		Average duration.	
	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present yera.	Fast year.	Present year.
																							y. m. d.	y. m. d.
Tharad State Hazur Court. ...	18	15	10	15	28	30	10	9	18	21	5126-10-6	2448-9-6	5	3	0	0	3	3	2	2	0	1	0-1-16	0-1-20

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Tharad State, during the year 1909-10.

Stations.	Number of prisons	Number of Prisoners. Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total. Past year	Present year.	Daily Average. Past year	Present year.	Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and Prisoners	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
Tharad Jail ...	1	15	90	122	105	17-6	16	13	459—4-7	2	
Turwa... ...	1	0	5	0	5	0	1-6	0	6—3-8	0-14	
Morwada ...	1	0	2	0	2	0	0-1	0	11-13-3	3	
Bhorol... ...	1	0	1	0	1	0	1-365	0	0	0	
Total...	4	15	98	122	113	17-6	16-1	13	477-5-6	1-5	

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Tharad State, during the year 1909-10.

NAME OF STATE.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
THARAD STATE.	18	20	13	13	3	2	2	0	0	2	0	3	18	20	4794-4-0	12960-8-0	0	0	0	0	0

APPENDIX XV.

Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1909–10.

Description.	Past Year.			Present Year.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	
Mortgages.	13	2667–4–0	39–0–1	13	10038·8·0	39–0–0	
Sale-deeds.	3	875–0–0	9–0–0	2	1751–0–0	6–0–0	
Money-bonds.	2	1152–0–0	6–0–0	5	1171–0–0	11–0–0	
Total.	18	4694–4–0	54–0–0	20	12960·8·0	56–0–0	
Deduct Expenditure.							
Net Profft.			54–0–0			56–0–0	

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Tharad State during the year 1909–10.

There is no Municipality in the State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Tharad State during the year 1909-10.

State.	April 1909.	May 1909.	June 1909.	July 1909.	August 1909.	September 1909.	October 1909.	November1909.	December 1909.	January 1910.	February 1910.	March 1910.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years	Remarks.
	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	
Tharad State.	0–37	0–0	0–50	7–47	8–32	5–56	0	0	0–37	0	0	0	22 59	43·93	26 59	

APPENDIX. XVIII.

Statement as to Prices of Staple Food grains, during the year 1909-10.

Article	During March (Past year).			During March (Present year)			Remarks.
Bajri	1	6	0	1	6	0	
Mung	1	5	3	1	2	0	
Math	1	4	0	1	0	0	
Jawar	1	1	0	1	1	0	
Wheat	2	2	0	2	0	0	
Rice	3	12	0	3	0	0	
Chola	1	0	0	1	0	0	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1909-10.

—NIL—

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Tharad State during the year 1909-10.

District.	Year	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks	Riding.	Load carrying.	
Tharad ... State.	1909–10	12889	9265	1623	6974	148	262	61	913	132990	6299	0	10	2928	

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Tharad State during the Year 1909–1910.

Name of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops	Revenue.	
Tharad State.	2	721-0-0	18	9828-3-7	4	75-0 0	0	0	24	10624-3-7	

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of receipts and expenditure for the year 1909–1910.

No.	Items.	Amount. Rs.	a.	p.	Total. Rs.	a.	p.
	Receipts.						
I	Balance in cash and kind including balance of village Police fund amounting to Rs. 5539–8–10...	10908	0	1	10908	0	1
II	Land Revenue including Vaje, Narwa, Santh etc...	24824	7	0			
III	Sale proceeds of land...	1077	0	0			
IV.	Opium Revenue.	9828	3	7			
V.	Jama.	2057	3	7			
VI.	Custom Receipts	11899	9	9			
VII.	Judicial Receipts	5454	0	10			
VIII.	Police cess	1800	1	9			
IX.	Vaccination Warad.	558	3	4			
X.	Income of Nazrana, Ijara, and other miscellaneous receipts	5276	14	5			
XI.	Hemp drug dutv.	75	0	0			
XII.	Village Police Varad	5148	4	4			
	Total of Head II to XII....				67999	0	7
XIII.	Amount borrowed for the purchase of opium and which remained due at the end of the year...	1957	13	6	1957	13	6
XIV.	Amount of Memorial tagavi fund and other funds in balance in the head treasury	3224	12	0	3224	12	0
XV.	Income of Patta and jivai villages	20000	0	0	20000	0	0
	Total....				104089	10	2
	Expenditure.						
I	Darbar Expenses including Nimnoks of Kumars and Zanana						
	(a) Thakore Sahib	9882	1	3			
	(b) Kumar Shri Dolatsingji.	748	9	9			
	(c) Kumar Shri Rajsingji.	3	0	0			
	(d) Zanana....	1853	3	0			
	Total of head I...				12486	14	0
II.	Salaries etc of establishment						
	(a) Office of the Karbari including Revenue & Record offices	5974	12	0			
	(b) Office of the Sir Nyayadhis.	2761	5	8			
	(c) Morwada Tehsildar.	858	0	0			
	(d) Terva Tehsildar	1016	0	0			
	(e) Police.	5681	3	6			
	(f) Dan.	3065	1	0			
	(g) State Agent	175	0	0			
	(h) Vaccination	455	8	3			
	(i) Dispensary	1121	14	5			
	(j) Education	1300	5	5			
	(k) Frontier preventive	2760	10	0			
	(l) Pay of the Morwad Karkun.	156	0	0			
	(m) Survey...	461	0	0			
	(n) Village Police Establishment	3511	7	0			
	Total of head II....				29298	3	3

No.	ITEMS.	Amount. Rs.	a.	p.	Total. Rs.	a.	p.
III.	Miscellaneous.						
	(a) Contingencies.	886	9	6			
	(b) Prisoners feeding...	813	6	6			
	(c) Travelling allowance to state servants. ...	259	6	0			
	(d) State litigation	890	13	3			
	(e) Guest Expenses.	310	11	11			
	(f) Dharmada	716	14	7			
	(g) Parvarsi...	24	0	0			
	(h) Presents to Bhats etc.	111	12	0			
	(i) Mokhal charges	117	1	10			
	(j) Miscellaneous charges	1235	6	9			
	(k) Unexpected Expenses on occasions of deaths and marriages among the relatives of the Thakore Saheb	461	8	0			
	(l) Expenses of Thakore Sahib's Journey to Palanpur on the occasion of the visit of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay to that place	1479	13	5			
	(m) Construction and repairs to state building ...	2352	4	8			
	(n) ceremonial Expenses in connection with deaths of Khejadiawala and Gohiliji, wives of the Thakor Sahib	3541	11	3			
	(o) Remuneration to retail sellers of opium and other charges relating to the Sale of opium...	529	0	5			
	(p) Remission and chhott.	87	6	9			
	Total of head III...				13817	14	10
IV.	Payment towards Government debt.						
	(a) Towards instalment.	7700	0	0			
	(b) Contribution towards the famine loan account office expenses	378	5	11			
	(c) Arrears of the pay of the Imperial police lent in 1904–1905.	1000	0	0			
	Total of head IV...				9078	5	11
V.	Towards other debts						
	(a) To Parikh Motichand Maghani the former Potdar of the State.	1843	9	3			
	(b) Other miscellaneous debts	86	0	0	1929	9	3
VI.	Patta and Jivai villages	20000	0	0	20000	0	0
VII.	Balance in cash and kind (including balance of village Police fund, Empress Memorial tagavi fund and other funds amounting to Rs. 10401–2–2.)...	17478	10	11	17478	10	11
	Grand Total...	104089	10	2	104089	10	2

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Tharad State, during the year 1909–10

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of In-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
Tharad State Victoria Jubilee Dispensay.	1366	18	18	0	0	0	750-0-0	25	

APPENDIX YXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Tharad State, for the year 1909–10.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Tharad State ...	0	1823	1496	0	327	795	689	0	106	37-2	30-5	15-9	14	

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintaind by the Tharad State, for the year 1909–10.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	1	Tharad Vernacular School...	121	125	79	87	0	0	735–14–6	
1	1	Tharad Girl School... ...	24	17	10	11	0	0	165—6–0	
1	1	Madka School	35	26	28	20	0	0	206—9–4	
1	1	Bhorole School.	28	24	22	17	0	0	132—3–0	
1	1	Dua School.	27	30	18	20	0	0	173—2–0	
1	1	Morwada School.	28	41	20	24	0	0	228–12–3	
6	6		263	263	177	179	0	0	1641-12-4	

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